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CANADA.—OUR ARTIST'S CANOE VOYAGE DOWN THE LACHINE RAPIDS, ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, NEAR MONTREAL, ON HIS RETURN FROM THE RECENT HANLAN-COURTNEY RACE.—SEE PAGE 143.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
 53, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
 FRANK LESLIE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

Owing to the pressure of advertisements upon our reading columns, we are compelled to omit, this week, the usual instalment of Mr. De Cordova's story, "That Dog Next Door." It is contrary to our usage to surrender our reading pages to business purposes, but in this case compliance with the demands of patrons has been unavoidable.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDEAL.

IT is a remarkable fact, as serving to show the sagacity of the enlightened men who founded the American Union, that among the objects which they avowedly hoped to secure by the formation of that Union was the protection of the people from a factious "rage for paper money." In the tenth number of the *Federalist*, Mr. Madison explains that the most common and durable source of factions has always and everywhere been the various and unequal distribution of property. Those who hold and those who are without property have ever formed, he says, distinct interests in society, and those who are creditors as compared with those who are debtors fall under a like discrimination.

Since then, he argues, there seems to be a "needs be" for the existence of factions, so long as we have the elements out of which factions grow and the conditions on which they depend for their virulence and activity, it only remains to inquire how relief may best be sought in the means of controlling their effects. And then he proceeds to explain how the extent of country embraced in the Union, combined with the variety of interests represented in the Federal Government, tends to arrest the spread and restrain the violence of a factious spirit. To this effect he writes:

"The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular States, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration through the other States. * * * A rage for paper money, for an abolition of debts, for an equal division of property, or for any other improper and wicked project, will be less apt to pervade the whole body of the Union than any particular member of it, in the same proportion as such a malady is more likely to taint a particular county or district than an entire State."

The justice of these considerations, derived from the mere geographical extent of the Federal Union, and from the diversity of interests embraced within its bounds, will be apparent to every reader, and scarcely seems to require enforcement. We proceed to show how the same considerations are reinforced and intensified by the structure and organism of the Federal Government.

He who carefully studies that structure and that organism will not be slow to perceive that the framers of our Federal polity have most ingeniously and most elaborately devised it with a view to the avoidance of political surprises and the circumscription of popular infections breaking out in different parts of the country. The organism of the National Government, in its different branches and in its several distinct but co-ordinate departments, may be likened to a nest of sieves, through each and all of which every measure of public policy must be sifted before it can become the settled law of the land. And these sieves are so related to each other as to provide for an ever-increasing stringency in the fineness and closeness of the meshes by which it is sought to arrest the hasty, crude and inconsiderate action of popular masses in different parts of the country. First among these sieves, and coarsest in the network at its bottom, is the House of Representatives. Into this sieve may be thrown the rude and lumpish thought of each Congressional District, from the hoarse outcry of the Californian clamoring against the "Heathen Chinese," to the rant and fustian of the Greenbacker in Maine huzzaling for the chaotic financial notions of "Congressman Murch." Next in order is the sieve provided in the Senate of the United States—a sieve of a finer texture, resulting from the fact that the members of the Senate are composed of men ripen in years, elected for longer periods, and chosen by a body placed at one remove from the people. Then, in relation to the enactment of new laws, comes the still finer sieve held in the hands of the President of the United States, empowered as he is, by the terms of the Constitution, to sift each new Act of both Houses of Congress through the scrutiny of his individual judgment, and to perform this sifting process with the distinct understanding that, with regard to such new legislation, his personal judgment weighs as much as the judgment of two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress, less one in each. And the methods provided by the Constitution for

the elimination of rash and headlong action do not stop here, for, after a law has been enacted by both Houses of Congress, and has been approved by the President, or passed over his veto, it has still to run the gauntlet of the Supreme Court of the United States, which may sift out any statute which it holds obnoxious to the charge of being in violation of the letter of the Constitution. And, finally, all legislation whatever, as also all rulings and decisions of the Supreme Court, are subject to the final irrevocable umpirage of three-fourths of the States, clothed with authority to alter, amend, or modify the Constitution and all regulations or institutions existing under it, save one reserved right of the States which is for ever irrevocable: "No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Such is the elaborate and ingenious mechanism which the Constitution of the United States provides for the winnowing of political sentiment with a view of separating the chaff from the wheat before the latter is gathered unto the garner. The fathers and founders of the nation distinctly saw that the wheels of government were likely to take fire from the celerity of their motion, and therefore provision has been made for checks and balances which arrest all motion that inclines to be impetuous or eccentric.

And we learn from Mr. Madison, who has been justly styled "The Father of the Constitution," that all this nice articulation of parts and complicated reticulation of tissue in the structure of the Government has been provided, among other things, in order to protect the people from "a rage for paper money"; from repudiation schemes for "abolition of debts," and from agrarian or communistic agitations for "the equal division of property."

We rejoice to believe that the sifting process, which is organic and inherent in the composition and fabric of the Federal Government, has already begun in "the sober second thought" of the American people, called as they are to act on the financial questions of the hour. We do not permit ourselves to believe that "the new currency battle" has been already fought and won by the champions of hard and honest money, but with the forces of truth and reason so solidly entrenched behind the bulwarks of the Constitution, who can doubt the ultimate issue of the conflict?

THE AFGHANISTAN QUESTION.

THE Afghan question, so-called, is assuming a very serious aspect. The relations of the Ameer and the Indian Government have for a long time been characterized by a feeling of unfriendliness and distrust. Shere Ali does not forgive the Indian authorities for withdrawing his subsidy, with which, until within some few years, his friendship was secured. And he is a sturdy hater. He is already, it is said, as a consequence of the menaces of the Indian authorities, endeavoring to raise a religious war among the Mohammedans of Central Asia against England; his army is well organized and in active motion, and his determination to maintain his authority appears to be inflexible. But the real difficulty to a peaceful solution lies not so much in the feeling which the Ameer cherishes towards the Indian Government, as in the relation which he sustains towards the Government of Russia. The unusual sensitiveness manifested at Calcutta and in London can only be understood when the action of Shere Ali is contemplated in its possible relation to Russian influence. Indeed, the story of the present difficulty brings Russia more to the front than it does Afghanistan. It was because Russia sent a mission to Cabul that the Indian Government resolved to do the same; and the rough treatment which was given to the British Embassy at the Khyber Pass would have been less offensive if the Russian mission at the court of the Ameer had not been received with every outward mark of courtesy and respect. Perhaps this feeling of jealousy, of which Afghanistan is the occasion, and which animates the governments of the two great rival Powers—Russia and Great Britain—is not unnatural. It is to be remembered that ever since the occupation of Khiva and Khokand by Russian troops, Afghanistan is the one state which separates the outposts of the one from the outposts of the other. Since the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, British India has bordered Afghanistan on the southeast. Russia was as yet separated from Afghanistan by the entire territory of Turkistan. Year by year, however, she has been pressing steadily forward and diminishing the distance. At the beginning of the present century the distance between the advanced forts of Russia and the advanced forts of British India was 1,000 miles. Since the Crimean War, when the distance between them was still great, it has been reduced to about 400 miles; and by the occupation of Khiva and Khokand, above referred to, Russia has secured for her-

self an easy passage, guarded on both flanks, to the northern borders of Afghanistan. General Kauffman, it is true, so far as we know, has not yet reached Balkha; but in spite of the repeated declarations of the British Government that the Oxus must be regarded as the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and the line which neither should pass, he is reported as having launched a flotilla on that river, and as being on his way to the above named city, his objective point. This goes far to explain the irritation manifested both at Calcutta and in London over the conduct of Shere Ali. It was naturally inferred that Russian influence was at work.

This, however, is not all. It is well known that Russia has projected a railroad which, starting from Tiflis and skirting the Elbruz Mountains to the south of the Caspian Sea, will pierce and penetrate through Persia, and strike the northern boundary of Shere Ali's dominions in the neighborhood of Herat. This railroad, it is not difficult to perceive, is intended to be a rival to that which the British Government projects from Scanderoun to the Persian Gulf. It was not unnatural for the Indian and British authorities to connect the mission of General Abramoff with this projected railroad; and we do not strain the facts when we infer that the object of the British Embassy, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, was to exercise a competing influence.

It is thus apparent that there is an inevitable tendency towards a collision between the forces of the Czar and the forces of the Indian Government, and that Afghanistan is a sort of wedge which, meanwhile, keeps them apart. Peace may be maintained for the present, but sooner or later Russia and England will meet face to face in the highlands of Afghanistan, and then will come the struggle for supremacy in Asia.

RESUMPTION AND LABOR.

THE advocates of inflation everywhere proclaim themselves bitter opponents of the resumption of specie payments. As yet they have given no good reason for this opposition. But one thing they do; they falsely represent that resumption will entail disaster and ruin upon our industries, and in the same breath declare that the project will prove a failure, for the reason that Government and the banks must provide coin for the payment of some \$2,000,000,000 of deposits before resumption can take place. Now the people who make this statement either know better or they do not. If they do, then they are assuredly uttering falacies to serve a sinister purpose. If they do not, then they display an amazing ignorance of the whole subject of finance, and are simply blind guides leading the blind.

Considering these objections—if such they may be termed—against resumption, we remark, first, that the country has gone on without a specie basis to its currency for a period of seventeen years. The experiment has resulted in misfortunes and miseries such as the people have never known or borne in all their past history. That the business interests of the country can approach any nearer to the brink of ruin than they have within the past five years, or that greater disasters can befall our industries than have visited them since 1873, is almost an impossibility. It cannot be denied that matters have been gradually mending as our currency has moved forward to par with coin. Since the passage of the Resumption Act in 1875 the improvement in the purchasing power of paper money has steadily increased. This will be seen from the following table, which gives the value of the legal-tender dollar on July 1st of each year from 1871 to 1877, and at the present time:

1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
89.0	87.5	86.4	91.0	87.2	89.2	94.5	99.7

It will be noticed that the currency, which had appreciated from 88.7 cents in 1864 to 89 cents in 1871, began to depreciate after the latter year. In 1873, the year the great panic commenced, the purchasing power of a paper dollar had fallen to 86.4 cents. Its movements were then spasmodic until 1875, since which time, backed by the certain promise of resumption on the first of January, 1879, its appreciation has been steady and sure.

There is no basis at all for the assumption that resumption cannot be attained because of the difficulty of providing coin for the payment of some two thousand millions of deposit. Deposits consist chiefly of bank credits, are derived largely from the discount of commercial paper, and are paid mainly by transfers upon the books of the banks—not with either coin or currency. From one end of the country to the other all large payments are made, not with money, but with checks. In our principal cities these payments are made through established clearing-houses. During twenty-four years, ending with 1877, the exchanges of the New York Clearing-

house alone have amounted to the immense sum of \$454,216,238,290, while the balances actually paid in money amounted to only \$18,883,186,659. The daily exchanges during this whole period averaged \$61,559,987, while the average daily balances paid in money were \$2,559,532, or about four and one-fifth cents to the dollar. As compared with commercial values and the aggregate of their transactions, not more than four per cent. of money is actually used. What folly, then, to prate about paying thousands of millions of deposits, when the bank deposits simply are represented by cotton, wheat, corn, pork, beef, iron, coal and other productions, which are exchanged by the use of paper through the medium of the banks.

The hue and cry that resumption involves the payment of deposits in coin is merely a bugbear. In his last report, the Comptroller of the Currency used the following language, and we commend it to the careful attention of workmen everywhere. Said he: "There is not sufficient gold or silver coin in the country with which to pay for the one-twentieth part of the products of the present year; but the machinery of the bank, with its system of checks, bills of exchange and clearing-houses, can pay for it all in dollars, every one of which will be an equivalent of the true standard dollar of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine." This declaration effectually puts to rest the spectre which inflationists have raised in connection with resumption.

And what, after all, does resumption mean? From what has already been said, it appears that it does not mean the actual use and handling of coin in every business or commercial transaction. Coin and currency are but the small change used in the business world. Bills of exchange and bank-checks being the instruments used, resumption means this, and this only, that the dollar represented by the check shall be equivalent to a standard gold dollar, just precisely as the pound upon the beam of the platform scale shall be equivalent to sixteen ounces avoirdupois. It means, in short, that the business transactions of the country, aggregating thousands of millions of dollars in a single year, shall each be measured by a fixed and true standard, and not by one of a fluctuating and false character.

If any class of our people need the benefits resulting from resumption, that class is the one which toils for daily bread. To the workingman it does not promise so many paper dollars for a day's work as he received in 1864, but it insures that every dollar he earns shall have a purchasing power equal to three dollars of that period. It will protect him from that speculation which, during the palmy days of inflation, forced up the price of every needed commodity, while his wages failed to keep pace with the enhanced cost of living. It will give him an equivalent for his labor which he can exchange anywhere and at all times for the full value of his earnings. Resumption, in brief, means the downfall of the speculator and the gold gambler, and a return to prosperous days of all engaged in legitimate business, the working-class included.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Bombay, the waited-for reply of the Ameer of Cabul has been received by the Viceroy of India, and as it was not satisfactory, war is regarded as inevitable. With scarcely any exception—save the "Dublin Afghans," as the editors of the Fenian journals of Ireland are called, who talk nonsense about "another of Ireland's opportunities," should Shere Ali "triumph, and, marching down, take Calcutta, and thence setting sail, reach and subdue London, and, finally, crossing the Channel occupy Ireland"; and save the Birmingham Liberals, who, a fortnight ago, adopted resolutions condemning Lord Lytton's action with regard to the Ameer as rash, aggressive and untimely, and likely to lead to an inglorious war—British subjects everywhere agree with Sir James S. Stevens, a high authority on Indian affairs, that it is indispensable for England to possess sovereign influence in Afghanistan if she wishes to preserve her Indian Empire. So far from apologizing, the obstinate Ameer is manifestly preparing for war, and, according to recent Russian statistics of his army, he is already better prepared for it than his British foes may imagine. He can probably put on a war footing, besides a considerable and well-equipped regular army, a militia of 150,000 men. On the other hand, the Viceroy of India has been pushing forward his military preparations as actively as possible, and it is probable that no time will now be lost in carrying out General Havelock's suggestion to have the British forces divide into four columns, and, entering Afghanistan by the Khyber, Kooram, Gormal and Bolan Passes, advance simultaneously on Cabul and Kandahar.

The representatives of the European Powers at Constantinople have appealed to

the Sultan to make an amicable arrangement with Austria. Meanwhile, Austria has indignantly repelled the Turkish charge of atrocities committed by the Austrian armies of occupation. One thing, at least, has been gained by the late Russo-Turkish War. The Sultan, in deference to European public opinion, has been compelled to confirm the death sentence of the Begs and Kurds, on account of the atrocities of which they were found guilty. But in certain other respects the Sultan still betrays indifference enough to European public opinion. He has not consulted it at all in the recent considerable reinforcement of the army of fair inmates of his harem. It is not surprising to hear that negotiations with a view to an Anglo-Turkish Treaty for the suppression of slavery and the slave-trade in Turkey have fallen through. This does not brighten the prospect of reforms to be achieved under the British protectorate of Asia Minor. But the extreme partisans of Lord Beaconsfield declare that all the British have to do in the premises is to let Turkey herself make the promised reform. It is pretty sure that she will take her time for it.

Egypt has undergone, within a few weeks, a pacific revolution, which is not only important but, apparently, promises a favorable financial future for the land of the bankrupted Khedive. Otherwise the Rothschilds would not have been persuaded by Mr. Rivers Wilson, the new Minister of Finance for Egypt, to make her a loan of 150,000,000 francs. Italy has not secured from the Khedive a recognition of her pretensions to a share in the foreign elements lately introduced into the Egyptian administration. King Humbert, it might be supposed, has enough to do at home to repress the recent alarming revival of brigandage in Italy. Numerous highway robberies, of which the abduction of women has formed a chief feature, have been committed within a short distance of Rome and in the delightful vicinity of the Bay of Naples. The increase of these robberies may be partly accounted for by the increase of the number of rich English, American and other foreign tourists in Italy, but this should be an additional reason for totally abolishing the shameful evil of Italian brigandage.

Gambetta is confident that the coming Senatorial election in France will give the Republicans a decided majority. In that case, the enemies of the existing constitution will find themselves powerless, and for the first time the hands of the Ministry will be free to act resolutely, in a Republican sense. Russia, in spite of the redoubled severity of her ubiquitous police, is daily annoyed by finding revolutionary placards mysteriously stuck over-night on the street-walls in St. Petersburg. Germany has been greatly agitated by the discussions of Bismarck's Anti-Socialist Bill in the Reichstag. But it is an encouraging sign that those clauses of the Bill which chiefly imperiled personal liberties and the freedom of the Press were rejected. Kaiser Wilhelm, completely recovered from his wounds, intends to take the reins himself again on the 1st of December.

THE total number of business failures for the third quarter of 1878 was 2,853, with \$66,000,000 liabilities, against 1,816 failures in the same quarter last year, with \$42,000,000 liabilities. For the first nine months of the present year the failures number 8,678, with a total of \$197,000,000, against 6,565 failures and \$141,000,000 liabilities for the same period last year.

THE Marquis of Lorne will enter Canada as Governor-General with peculiar honors. It is not every Viceroy that has a queen's daughter for wife, and when that is the case, the occasion must be improved to the utmost. It is now announced that the Duke of Edinburgh, as the direct representative of Victoria, is to escort his sister and her royal husband in Her Majesty's ship *Black Prince* to their new sphere of duty, and that the voyage will be marked by all the *éclat* which imperial resources can throw around it. It is plain that the Canadians will be the most ungrateful of people if they should fail to receive their new ruler with an unprecedented outburst of loyal enthusiasm.

THE managers of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad should not abate their vigilance in behalf of the safety of their patrons. For some time after the erection of gates at the stations, they were closely guarded from the time of the arrival up to the departure of all trains, thus making it impossible for belated passengers to risk life and limb by precipitating themselves upon the cars while in motion. Latterly, however, the vigilance of the gatekeepers has relaxed, and it is not at all unusual to find the gates leading to and from the platforms standing wide open, and the rash and imprudent taking all sorts of risks in their attempts to board moving trains.

The gates on the platforms of the cars are also frequently left open, instead of being uniformly closed. The company should see to it that no gate at any station is permitted to remain open after the conductor has signalled for the departure of his train, nor should any gate on the cars be opened for the exit of passengers until the cars have come to a full stop. When it is so very easy to guard against accidents at the stations of these roads, the managers will be altogether inexcusable if, for the want of proper precautions, accidents shall still happen.

THE managers of the Loan Exhibition, in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, were so highly pleased with their remarkable success last year, that they have again collected a vast and interesting display, which is now open to public inspection at the Academy of Design. There are 1,300 exhibits, arranged in groups, and sufficiently classified to relieve the visitor of much annoyance. Paintings occupy the south room, pottery and porcelain the east, jewelry and antiques the west, and a rich and miscellaneous collection loaned by Tiffany & Co., the corridor. Notwithstanding the unusual attractions of the theatre and opera, the Loan Exhibition is well patronized.

THERE are apparently trustworthy complaints of attempts at political intimidation in South Carolina which Governor Hampton cannot afford, in view of his pledges to secure fair play to men of all parties, to treat with indifference. In some instances meetings of citizens opposed to the ruling party in the State have been dispersed by violence, and two or three of the more prominent participants in the anti-Democratic campaign have actually been compelled to leave their homes by the persecutions of their enemies. The time has gone by when intimidation and "bulldozing" of this sort can be tolerated in the interest of any party whatever, and the South Carolina authorities should see to it that the law is henceforth vigorously enforced against all persons who interfere in anywise with freedom of speech or the right of free assembly.

THERE are indications of marked improvement in the iron trade. The consumption is steadily increasing, and a busy winter is very generally anticipated. In Pennsylvania, the demand for plate and tank-iron is very brisk; transactions in sheet-iron are numerous and heavy, while in the bar trade a decidedly better feeling prevails. The steel-rail mills are employed to their fullest capacity, and the manufacturers report numerous inquiries for large lots, with the prospect of large orders being secured. During the past few weeks a demand for old rails for the West has sprung up, and the result is that the market has been completely cleared, while in some instances the prices have advanced fully \$1.50 per ton over average quotations. Well-informed iron-men say that an active trade, both in regard to consumption and an upward tendency of prices, may be confidently looked for.

ON the occasion of a visit to Winchester, Virginia, last week, President Hayes made a speech in favor of hard money, which was exceptionally strong from the fact that it was composed principally of quotations from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Chief-Justice Marshall and others of the fathers of the Republic, showing the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. The President summed up his argument in these words:

"The money of the Constitution is coin. In making money which has intrinsic value—the constitutional money of our country—the fathers adopted the money of the world. By a law resting on the concurring judgment and common consent of mankind, in all ages and countries, the precious metals have been the measure of value—the money of the world. It is a law that is fundamental and irrevocable. It can no more be repealed by Act of Congress than the law of gravitation. If we would have an early return of business prosperity, let us not try to be wiser than the fathers, wiser than the Constitution, and wiser than human nature. In the present condition of our country, our progress towards prosperity as a nation and as individuals depends upon having a good public credit and a sound constitutional currency."

THE circle of old-time New York merchants—the men who fifty years ago controlled the business and enterprise of the city—is rapidly thinning. One of the latest to disappear from the list of worthies was Ambrose C. Kingsland, whose birth was dated in the fourth year of this century, whose business career commenced fifty-eight years ago, and who as Mayor of the city in 1850-51, impressed himself conspicuously upon its history. He was the first to suggest the idea of a great up-town park, and the establishment of Central Park—the grand pleasure-ground of the people—was the outcome directly of his agitation

of the subject. He was also one of the special Commissioners appointed for the completion of the High Bridge and the Croton Aqueduct, and his name is cut deep into the granite of the bridge as worthy of peculiar honors. But he will be remembered chiefly and most gratefully for the service he rendered to posterity in securing to New York the magnificent park which is her greatest charm.

It is a favorite argument of the new financial school that the business depression from which this country has suffered for five years past was due to a contraction of the currency and to errors of administration peculiar to ourselves. If this be true, how will these people account for the commercial and financial depression in Great Britain? Almost every day some fresh disaster is reported from the "tight little island," and the gloomiest apprehensions fill the minds of business men. It is not at all improbable, from present indications, that the coming winter will be one of almost unexampled suffering among the working classes of the kingdom, and that financial embarrassment will become almost universal in the great centres of trade. Of course, this condition of affairs is due entirely to natural causes, just as our own business troubles were due to a violation of the inexorable laws of trade and finance; but we shall expect to see the advocates of the financial "new departure" explaining it upon altogether exceptional grounds.

A MEMBER of a Philadelphia commercial firm recently left that city as the representative of a syndicate of Philadelphia and Western merchants, representing the iron, agricultural implement, tool, canned provisions, drygoods, glass, machinery and other industries. A branch exhibition of samples from fifty firms has already been established by a Philadelphia house at Para, and it is now proposed to put on a corps of travelers from the branch throughout the interior, and to make other arrangements for the general introduction of American goods along the Amazon coast. Philadelphia has also secured the contract for supplying Brazil with a large quantity of tools and other supplies. Recently the Government has undertaken the removal of people willing to leave the large cities and more thickly settled portions of the country to the Amazon Valley, and has agreed to supply them with lands, tools and other necessities. A large number of individuals resolved to accept the offer, and the Government thereupon entered into negotiations for the supply of the necessary material. That an American house was successful in carrying off the contract shows what our manufacturers might do, as a rule, if they were able to compete for the South American trade. This, however, they cannot do so long as we are without direct lines of communication, offering all the facilities demanded by trade between those countries and our own.

THE United States Fish Commission has spent a portion of the summer and autumn in explorations and experiments at Gloucester, Massachusetts, from which the most important results are expected. One great benefit already assured is that the commission has directly interested fishermen in its work. As fully five hundred fishing vessels are running weekly in and out of Gloucester, captains and men have acted as collectors for the commission. Many fish secured by the fishermen, though considered as presenting nothing of interest to them, have been of the greatest value to the ichthyologists of the commission. Quite a number of these fish have been found to be analogous with the forms coming from Norway and Northern Europe. There has been added to the fauna of the United States, within the last twelve months, by the commission, no less than nineteen species, all coming from the vicinity of Cape Ann. Perhaps during the last fifty years there has not been made such a large addition to science. To better understand the scope of the work done, it may be stated that the investigations of the commission have doubled the catalogue of fish, as printed in the standard book of Massachusetts, published as late as 1868. The practical side of the commission may be found in the discovery of the Craig or Pole Flounder, an excellent table-fish. This flounder may now be caught in great abundance in certain depths of water where its presence was before never even suspected by the fishermen. The black turbot, the only substitute for the English turbot we have in North American waters, has been found to exist on the outer slopes of the banks north of the Georges. It was believed, before the commission worked out this fact, that the black turbot was never caught south of Newfoundland, and then only in winter. It now is quite certain that this excellent fish can be captured the whole season round in American waters.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

At the Cornell (College) Regatta, October 15th, E. L. Preston won the University Championship.

Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, United States Senator from Vermont, was re-elected by the Legislature on October 15th.

THEODORE THOMAS opened the new College of Music at Cincinnati, October 14th, under very encouraging circumstances.

FULL State tickets have been nominated by the Prohibitionists of New Hampshire, and the Greenbackers of Delaware.

ANTI-TAMMANY Conference Committees have nominated Edward Cooper and Shepherd F. Knapp as Mayoralty candidates in New York City.

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY Rozia, of Brooklyn, has consented to a long series of embezzlement of Government funds and fees, and fled the city.

THE jury in the case of Billings, the alleged murderer of his wife, at Ballston, N. Y., failed to agree and were discharged October 14th, standing 11 to 1 for acquittal.

HAAR & Co., brokers, of Wall Street, failed October 15th, their victims being bankers and brokers. The members of the firm were subsequently arrested on charges of fraud.

MR. TILDEN has issued a card to the public denying all knowledge of the cipher telegrams and any connection with attempts at bribery in the States of Florida and South Carolina.

GEORGE T. HATHAWAY, the great Fall River (Mass.) defaulter, after making a long statement of his operations, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison, at Taunton, October 14th.

DURING a panic in a colored church at Lynchburg, Va., on October 17th, caused by the falling of a portion of the ceiling while a marriage ceremony was being performed, nine persons were killed and thirty wounded.

LIEUTENANT BENNER, United States Army, who volunteered to command the relief boat sent out from St. Louis to carry goods to victims of yellow fever along the Mississippi, died of the epidemic at Vicksburg, October 17th.

MISS JENNIE R. SMITH has been indicted for the murder of her husband, the Jersey City policeman; Edward Reinhardt for the murder of Mary Ann Degan, "the Silver Lake mystery" on Staten Island, and the Rev. H. H. Hayden for the murder of Mary Whannard.

Foreign.

COUNT VON BEUST, the Austrian Ambassador at London, is to be transferred to Paris, and the change is regarded with disfavor at Berlin.

A FETE given at the Trocadéro, Paris Exhibition, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers in the United States, realized nearly \$4,000.

SAFVET PASHA is stated to be willing to cede, eventually, to Greece several islands of the Archipelago, but no territory on the Turkish main land.

It is reported that ex-President Gonzalez, who fled with a small band of friends from Santo Domingo after the last revolution, has been lost at sea.

THE Porte has declared that it will oppose by force of arms the advance of Austrian troops on Novi-Bazar, and that it will not submit the new treaty with Russia to the Powers.

THE whole gang of French bank-note forgers have been convicted; the principal, Joseph Barreau, being sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the others to lesser terms of imprisonment.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the *Black Prince*, has started for Canada to welcome the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise on their arrival there. Lord Dufferin took his departure on Saturday, October 19th.

THE Orangemen on trial at Montreal have been acquitted on the charge of forming an illegal assembly on the 12th of July last. Judge Ramsay charged the jury to acquit on the ground that assembling in the lodge-room was not illegal.

A DISPATCH from Rome says Ministers Corti, Brusa and Brocchietti, who are Moderates, have resigned in consequence of Premier Cairoli's radical views, which are in favor of the unlimited right of public meeting. A dissolution of Parliament is not improbable.

THE concentration of the Afghans in the Khyber Pass is causing uneasiness. The garrisons at Peshawar and Kohat are being reinforced and placed in a state of readiness. Three Panjab regiments have reached Thull. It is reported that the forces at Ali-Musjid and Candahar have been largely reinforced. The British advance on Candahar may be expected almost immediately. Little resistance is anticipated this side of Candahar.

IN consequence of the failure of the Bank of Glasgow and the suspension of large houses resulting from that, quite a panic prevails in Glasgow, particularly in the iron trade. The official report of the investigators into the affairs of the bank, just issued, is worse than the most gloomy forebodings. The loss shown in the balance sheet is \$25,954,916. This loss, with the addition of \$5,000,000 capital, the shareholders will have to make good.

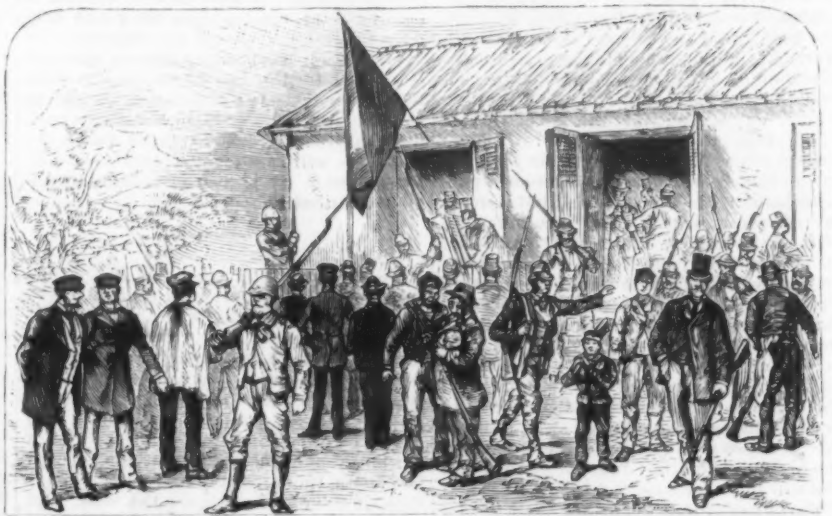
IT is now officially known that the awards to American exhibitors at the French Exposition number 750, namely: Ten grand prizes, 30 diplomas of honor, 134 gold medals, 200 silver medals, 229 bronze medals and 156 honorable mentions. The aggregate is larger than the whole number of American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1867, or at the Vienna Exposition of 1873, and is a larger proportionate award to exhibitors than to any other nation represented at this exhibition.

THE action of the Mexican Government in June last having created the impression throughout the United States that the Zona Libre was abolished, the American Minister to that country, in a dispatch to the Department of State, desires to correct that impression. The Zona Libre remains as heretofore, and can be repealed or amended only by law. What the Executive did in June last was simply to unite in one regulation the provisions in force on the frontier of Tamaulipas, and provide measures against the abuses which the Zona has created. But the decree of the Government of Tamaulipas creating the Zona Libre having been confirmed by Act of Congress, it can be abolished only by Congress.

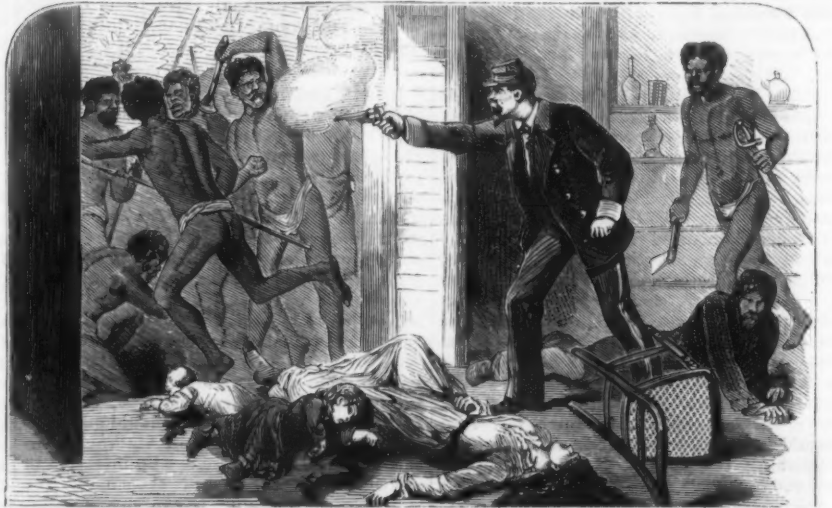
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated European Press.—SEE PAGE 143.



AFGHANISTAN.—FORT OF ALI MUSJID, KHYBER PASS, WHERE THE BRITISH MISSION WAS TURNED BACK.



NEW CALEDONIA.—THE INSURRECTION AND MASSACRE—ISSUING FIREARMS TO THE VOLUNTEERS.



NEW CALEDONIA.—DEFENSE OF M. LECA, AFTER THE MASSACRE OF HIS FAMILY.



AFGHANISTAN.—THE BALA HISSAR AND CITY OF CABUL, FROM THE UPPER PART OF THE CITADEL.



AFGHANISTAN.—INTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF SHAH SHUJAH-OOL-MOOLK, AT CABUL.



BOSNIA.—THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION—STREET-FIGHTING IN SARAJEVO.



FRANCE.—THE PARIS EXHIBITION—INTERIOR OF THE DUTCH HOUSE.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Bexar County, Texas, is one of the most interesting cities of our vast Southwest, whether regarded as a spot rich in antiquarian memories, or as representative of the immense strides of American push and industry. The ancient city—for the present San Antonio is divided into three parts—was founded by the Spaniards, in 1714, who constructed a fort and called it San Fernando. Four years later some Brothers of the Order of St. Francis of Assisi established the mission of the Alamo, having for their charge the untutored and wild Indian. The mission-houses, of which many remains are now visible, were fortresses in their day, particularly the Alamo, where Bowie and Travis and Crockett had their memorable and fatal battle with the Mexicans in March, 1836. Fearful of Indian surprises, the settlers soon removed the fort and mission to the left bank of the San Pedro, and, establishing themselves, called the place San Antonio de Bexar, while a portion of the town east of this was called San Antonio de Valero. At present the old town bears the name of San Antonio, the eastern portion that of Alamo, and the part west of the San Pedro, Chihuahua.

San Antonio abounds in relics of the historic past. Scarcely any old Mexican building is unearthed to make room for the habitation of the progressive, ever-pushing Anglo-Saxons, or for anybody else as far as that goes, but the spade turns up a relic of the days of Spanish dominion. Sometimes the excavator is rewarded by a few old cannon-balls, a rusty sword-blade, or a broken jar from the olive fields of old Spain, and, in quite a number of instances, golden Spanish doubloons or heavy silver dollars have been found. The old Alamo building, so rich in points of historic interest, is a perfect deposit of antiquities. Were it properly excavated there is no doubt but that much would be found to interest the historian and antiquary. About twenty years ago, when the old church was being cleared out, a whole row of clergymen, Franciscan monks, were found concealed a few feet under the ground, just inside of the front wall.

The cities of Texas, like those of most of the States and Territories of the great new West, are of sudden growth, gradually shuffling off the characteristics of a mushroom existence and assuming the look of age and permanency. In the meantime their populations are slowly casting off their worthless elements and settling down into homogeneous society like that of the older States. Nearly all of them were in existence in the pristine days of the republic, when Burnet, Anson Jones, Lamar,



VIEW ON MAIN STREET, SHOWING A MEXICAN TRAIN LOADING FOR THE INTERIOR.

San Antonio is well provided with places of refined and agreeable entertainment. The Alamo Dramatic Associations give frequent representations in their large and commodious hall. Though composed entirely of amateurs, they have, by careful study, acquired a degree of perfection that would astonish a theatre-goer of our large cities. The Casino Club, numbering amongst its members the best citizens of the place, have a fine theatre and well selected reading-rooms. A stranger has to be introduced by a member to enjoy its privileges. The Calliope Society, at St. Mary's Hall, have free lectures during the Winter, and the Social Club, composed of young men, devote their attention to music. The charming San Antonio River, like a thread of silver, winding in fantastic shapes through dense foliage, dotted with numerous white bathing-houses, and spanned by curious old-fashioned pontoon-bridges, is a picture in itself. One of the most beautiful places in the environs of San Antonio, located one and a half miles from the Alamo Plaza, is the Park, owned by the city, with



CENTRAL HOTEL.

Milam and General Sam Houston, shone resplendent in the picture of the olden times of 1835 and 1840. During that early period, the worst of blackleggers, gamblers, thieves and murderers from the States east of the Mississippi made Texas their favorite base of operations. But these classes have no longer the ascendancy, and the good citizens are everywhere acquiring the paramount influence belonging to them.

The changes in the fortune and character of San Antonio have been particularly noticeable. The present population of upwards of 20,000 is divided pretty evenly between the Mexican, American and German elements, the former occupying the one-story stone and log buildings in Chihuahua, and the latter holding almost entire possession of Alamo, the largest quarter, their immigration dating as far back as 1845. But with their tastes, habits and interests in common kind with the Yankees, the Germans and Americans have nearly eliminated the distinctive Mexican phase of the ancient city. Still, there are reminders here and there of the old-time régime, one of which—the ancient Spanish dwelling, overshadowed by an extensive American warehouse—is shown among our engravings. Others are seen in the Ursuline Convent; the Church of the Alamo, founded May 8th, 1744; the first mission, that of the Immaculate Conception, opened in March, 1731; the ruins of the third and fourth missions; and the unfinished Cathedral of San Fernando, founded in 1722, and partially rebuilt in 1868.



ANCIENT MEXICAN DWELLING.



MEXICAN CABALLERO.

its bathing-houses, gymnasiums, menagerie of wild animals, an aviary of rare birds, fish-ponds, delightful willow-shadowed walks and cactus garden, free to all. In the very midst of trade and traffic, on an island formed by the river, like an emerald set in azure, the blue waters of the San Antonio clasp the lovely Central Garden, a very bower of beauty, with its rare flowers, fine trees, broad walks and rustic seats.

There are three daily markets well supplied with meat and vegetables, abundant and cheap, the principal one being on the military plaza. Several artificial streams of pure running water, for irrigation, pass through the city and suburbs in every direction, affording the gardener a sure return for his labors however dry the season may be.

The stock business is the leading feature of Western Texas, and the sale of horses, cattle and sheep gives a steady trade all the year, and making San Antonio especially lively during the summer months. One of the most interesting and novel sights is the loading



A SUBURBAN MEXICAN HOUSE.

of long trains of Mexican wagons, or prairie schooners as they are sometimes called, with goods destined for the interior.

There are one national and four private banks in the city. Specie being the circulating medium, very little currency is used in hand-to-hand transactions. Foundries, tanneries, boot and shoe factory, flouring and grist mills, a carriage factory, bone mill, sash and blind factory, gas works, ice factory, a citizens' street railroad company, building association, agricultural, stock-raising and industrial associations, and a Board of Trade, are amongst the home industries and enterprises. The hotel accommodations are excellent, the

Menger, Schmitt's and Central being the most prominent. The private boarding-houses are well kept, and maintain moderate charges.

THE ENVOY TO CABUL.

GENERAL ABRAMOFF, the Russian envoy to Cabul, has already earned a name on more dangerous fields than those of diplomacy. At the battle of Irdjar, which ended the Bokhariote "holy war" of 1866, he and Colonel Pestalkor commanded under General Romanovski, who, finding himself with but 7,000 men in front of 70,000 Bokhariotes, wished to retreat. His two subordinates, having vainly urged the peril of such a course in the face of overwhelming odds, went out as if to obey him, and at once opened fire. The enemy, confounded by this audacity, and by the havoc which the Russian rocket batteries made among them, gave way on all sides, and the commander-in-chief, as has happened in other countries than Central Asia, gained the chief credit of a victory which was wholly due to his lieutenants. The black skull-cap which surmounts General Abramoff's frank, manly face commemorates a yet more daring exploit in 1870, viz., the heading of the forlorn hope at the Shekhr-Sebzian fortress of Kitab. By some mistake, the supports failed to come up, and the gallant handful were overwhelmed by superior numbers. In the thick of the fight, a native marksman discharged his piece close to Abramoff's forehead, the bullet plowing a ghastly furrow right across the scalp from front to back, the scar of which is still visible. But despite all his terrible experiences, the Governor of Samarcand is still as hearty and genial a companion as ever, abounding in jokes and good stories, and the very essence of hospitality to all who visit him.

ANTECEDENTS OF CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

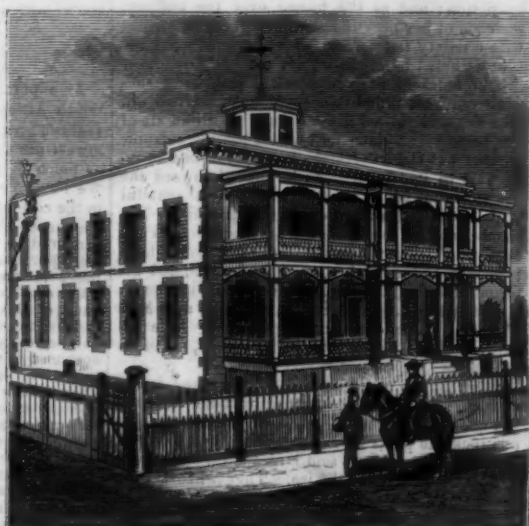
PRIOR to his departure for Canada, Lord Lorne, the new Governor-General, has said "good-by" to his late constituents at a meeting of the electors held at the Court-house of Inverary. His address consisted chiefly of a political retrospect, in which he saw reason for congratulation in the moral, social and religious progress of the country. For six generations, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, the head of this famous Campbell family received the honor of knighthood as a matter of course. In 1445 Sir Duncan was created Lord Campbell, and his grandson was made an earl,



MENGER HOTEL.

under the distinction of Earl of Argyll and Lord of Lorne. In 1641 the eighth earl was made a marquess by King Charles under peculiar circumstances. He had fought against the King and his allies, and as late as 1640 had marched against the Earl of Athol, who was in arms for the King. Yet, in 1641, when the King visited Edinburgh, he sent for his foe and made him a marquess. In 1701 the tenth earl was made Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorne and Kintyre, Earl Campbell and Cowel, Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, Baron Inverary, Mull, Morvan and Tiry. A man, one would think, might find it difficult to carry more titles than these; but the second duke, in addition to his hereditary title of Argyll, was created Baron Chatham, Earl of Greenwich and Duke of Greenwich. His brother, who succeeded him, was raised to the peerage before he came to the dual honors, by the titles of Viscount and Earl of Isit and Baron Oronsay, Dunoon and Avrose. The fifth duke was made Baron Sundridge in his father's lifetime; while the sixth duke, before coming into the chief honors of the family, sat in the House of Lords as Baron Hamilton.

The younger branches of the family have also had honors and distinctions showered upon them. They have borne the titles of Earl of Athol, Earl of London, Baron Clyde, Baron Kintyre, Baron Campbell, Baroness Stratheden, etc. The chiefs have been decorated with the Garter and the Thistle. They have exercised as much influence in English affairs as in Scotch. They have set up



W. G. BENNETT'S RESIDENCE.

and overthrown kings; if they have never sat on the throne, they have carried the crown at coronations; they have been great in the Senate and the field. One Argyle fell at Halidon Hill; another breathed his last at Flodden Field.

"WAS IT THE COUNT, OR—?"

By HEXAGON FABER.

THE mountains of New England could not please Julia. Nor did she find the Adirondacks more congenial. Those stiff and massive ranges, bristling with hemlocks and towering against a horizon of the purest blue, did not arrest her fancy. There was no ice-cream at the rude hotel, and the punkeys were horrid.

But West Virginia delighted her soul. Not rocky and windy like New England; not pointed and lonely like the Adirondacks; but receding to the distance in rounded and genial masses, delightfully varied and verdant. And at the Chalybeate Springs, in the very heart of this picturesque region, mosquitoes were almost unknown; there was a lovely ballroom, and a cook of divine genius.

One evening, while twilight wrapped the hills, Julia sat upon the balcony gazing down across the area to the covered porch. The gong had struck for supper, and she watched the guests while they sauntered along the covered way to the dining-room beyond.

A whippoorwill in the grove near-by struck up his plaintive monotone; the crickets chirped, the trees sighed, the mountains stood out sombrely in the fading light, but Julia neither heard nor saw these things. They were diurnal; but the count was a rarity, and might pass at any moment. She must watch for him.

None of the ladies had yet seen the count. He had arrived the previous evening, and Miss Chauncey's father saw him register *Count Eugene de la Ramont, Paris, France*. He had lunched and dined in his room; but from his valet it had been learned that he would sup in the refectory, and, also, that he was a young man of great wealth and classic ancestry.

Another lady stepped out upon the balcony. It was Miss Chauncey, and a jealous thrill skipped across Julia's heart. She knew that Miss Chauncey had been reviewing her French lexicon all day.

"Why, oh, why!" thought Julia, in an agony of envy, "did I never study French at school?"

Miss Chauncey smiled sweetly, as she greeted Julia—one of those charming, candid smiles, which woman bestows on woman when she feels herself better dressed and handsomer. And Julia smiled back in radiant defiance.

A form appeared on the porch below, just as the dazzling reflector in the area was lighted for the evening—a man of notable physique, tall, graceful, strong and cultured. The dark curling locks, the elegant masculine profile, with its olive skin and piercing eyes, its heavy mustache and aquiline nose, made up a distinguished personality; while his air of authority plainly denoted one accustomed to rule. He strolled to a pilaster and leaned quietly against it, smoking his cigarette leisurely, and gazing out upon the parterre of flowers. The light of the huge reflector illumined the entire area, and fell full upon the stranger, but he did not see the ladies in the balcony above.

Miss Chauncey looked at Julia, and asked, in a low voice:

"Is it the count, or—?"

Julia gave a knowing look, and Miss Chauncey did not complete the question; they both felt that it must be the count.

But Julia's heart was torn with rivalry; for, as Miss Chauncey turned to put the query, Julia noticed in her hair a dainty "fleur-de-lis," the historic choice and symbol of the old French nobility.

The door behind them opened, and another lady stepped out upon the porch; Mrs. Vance, a wealthy young widow—a dangerous woman, Julia thought—a dashing, saucy lady, endowed with a sprightly, aristocratic air and an elegant wardrobe. She bowed a gentle greeting—tinged with condescension—and advanced to Miss Chauncey's chair; her eye caught the stranger instantly, and she stopped short.

"Is that the count, or—?"

She paused midway in her question to look inquiringly at Julia.

"Who?" asked Julia, very innocently.

The widow turned away contemptuously, and Julia exulted; for she knew that she had tripped the widow in a too eager inquiry, and had caused her some chagrin.

But the widow was a skillful spider. From the corner of the balcony she accidentally dropped her handkerchief. It fluttered down into the area; the count looked up and saw her. She gazed after the handkerchief with a pretty look of consternation; and as she leaned over the balcony, the ends of her necktie hung out distinctly, striped with a dainty tricolor.

Julia hated her.

The notes of the whippoorwill struck up suddenly quite near, and its mournful cry startled all. The stranger shifted his position. With an air of the utmost solicitude he called a passing servant, pointed out the handkerchief, and sent him to restore it to its owner. As he looked toward the balcony the young widow bestowed a grateful smile and a modest bow of thanks upon him. The count lifted his hat with such profound respect and ease that Julia worshipped him, and could have torn Mrs. Vance to shreds. Then he resumed his former attitude, and smoked his cigarette in silence.

Again the door opened behind Julia, and Miss Clevedale came out upon the balcony. She advanced quietly, a sagacious, portly female, an intriguer.

"Is that the count, or—?" she asked, in her smooth, soft tones, and paused without finishing the question. It must be he, of course; and no one took the pains to answer her.

"He is handsome," said Mrs. Vance.

This remark broke the ice. They all turned toward one another, and a beautiful harmony united them as they discussed the count.

"So distinguished!" murmured Miss Clevedale. "A gentleman of great experience," said Mrs. Vance. "What a splendid forehead! Not every woman can attract him."

And she smoothed her tricolor necktie complacently, and looked hard at the girls.

"Rather sunburnt, it seems to me," remarked Miss Chauncey, with affected indifference.

"A very lovely air," said Julia.

"Oh, yes. He would make a tyrannical husband," responded Miss Clevedale, quietly; "I advise no young person to marry him."

A lady appeared on the porch below: a short and stumpy woman.

"That is Mrs. Peters who came here yesterday," observed Miss Chauncey. "They say her husband will be here soon. How brazen to go into tea so early and attract the count's attention!"

Miss Chauncey put her hand up to the "fleur-de-lis," and adjusted it spitefully.

The count did not see Mrs. Peters. His eyes were fixed in lofty study on the parterre; he smoked thoughtfully, with haughty air.

Mrs. Peters touched him on the shoulder. The four ladies in the balcony gasped at her audacity. Count le Ramont instantly dropped the cigarette. His look of authority and independence vanished. His proud carriage dissolved into meekness. He took off his hat and smoothed his hair with a docile hand. Mrs. Peters took his arm, and he went into supper with her, subdued and humble.

Four noses in the balcony turned skyward; four sighs of contempt breathed toward the stars; and Mrs. Vance exclaimed, bitterly:

"Pshaw! Mr. Peters—nothing but a married man, after all!"

Simultaneously Mr. Chauncey's voice, as he came through the door to join them, announced that the real count had left by a private conveyance half an hour before.

Oh, Benedicts, hide your diminished heads!

Hie to some Sahara of ashes, and drape the heavens in sackcloth; for the eyes of beauty and of youth turn in scorn away.

You are nothing but married men.

A Quaint City.

In the old Dutch city of Amsterdam, all fashionable houses border on a canal. The streets are named from the canals that pass through them. The houses are not built upright, but lean towards one another, as though very polite or systematically drunk. Their tops often nearly touch over the narrow streets. This is said to shelter them from the storm. In the gable is a large hook for hoisting every conceivable thing into the house: clothes, which are always sent to the country for washing; fruits, butter, coal, turf. Little mirrors jut out from many windows, so that callers may be seen as they approach the door. Owing to the canals, the city is very quiet. It is hard to believe that nearly 300,000 people are gathered in the houses which stand along the canals. The streets are paved with stone, as in this country, but there is scarcely any roar of carts or wagons. Boats do duty in their stead. Some of these are propelled by steam; a few flap their chocolate-colored sails, but the most are pushed through the water by means of long poles. These boats bear all manner of freight. Many boats furnish a home for the boatman and his family. They are not simply workshops. There is a kind of homely romance in the boatman's life. By the side of the canals there is generally a narrow carriage road and two footpaths. A line of trees on either side of the paths furnishes a pleasant shade in summer. The aristocrats are careful to walk in the paths next to the canals, as it is a mark of good breeding.

Mustaches in France.

The clerks of the Bank of France have been forbidden to wear the mustache, an appendage which has frequently been the subject of legislation. In February, 1792, soldiers were forbidden to wax their mustaches or wear them in sharp points, and in June the wearing of the mustache was limited to the grenadiers; ten years later it was extended to all the cavalry but the dragoons. In 1822 the infantry, grenadiers, carabineers and voltigeurs were allowed the coveted ornament, as well as all officers, and in 1832 its wearing was made obligatory. In the French Navy the mustache is forbidden as likely to arrest saline particles and ulcerate the lip. The decrees of 1810 and 1822, regulating the costume of lawyers, is silent as to the mustache, but any advocate who should appear in court wearing one would in all probability be refused a hearing. The French clergy have shaved since 1789, though up to that time the neat little abbe wore a natty little mustache, powdered and pomaded, and in the days of Richelieu and Mazarin the priests wore chin whiskers like the courtiers. Missionaries, priests on service in the colonies and chaplains, however, not only wear the mustache but the beard. Among civilians the mustache did not come in till after the fall of the empire, whose military régime it was taken as recalling with mockery. The outbreak of the Romanists in 1830 established it firmly in popular favor. No first-class restaurant or café will employ a waiter with a mustache.

Value of Ostriches.

At a public sale of ostriches at Middleburg, in South Africa, twenty pairs of breeding ostriches realized an average of nearly \$1,000 per pair. The lowest price given for a single couple was \$650, and as much as \$1,500 was paid for one pair of birds. We believe even these prices have been exceeded in the case of well-known breeders. When it is remembered that a few years ago ostriches could be procured in South Africa for the catching, and were purchased for a mere trifle for exhibition purposes in England, whereas at the present time a live ostrich does not exist in London, the importance of the birds on the ostrich farms of Cape Colony may readily be realized. Even the Zoological Society of London does not possess a single specimen of the African ostrich. The late birds exhibited in Regent's Park were poisoned by the idiocy of the visitors, who, amused to see the birds swallow stones and other hard substances, used to throw coppers into the paddock, the consequence being that the birds were killed by the verdigris thus engendered in their crops. Even the eggs of the birds, once commonly collected as curiosities, are now scarcely obtainable, being reserved for breeding purposes. And while such keen competition exists for the birds themselves, their produce is eagerly sought for. At a recent sale of ostrich feathers at Port Elizabeth, a parcel of selected "blooms" realized the fancy price of \$340 per pound, or about 75 cents for each separate feather.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cast Iron Pipes, fifteen inches in diameter and three-quarter inch thick, will sustain a head of water of 600 feet. One of oak, two inches thick and of the same diameter, will sustain a head of 180 feet.

A Committee has been formed at Chalons-sur-Saone for the erection of a monument in memory of Joseph Nicéphore Niepce, who, in association with Daguerre, was the founder of the great art of photography.

M. Terant suggests a new test for the presence of anti-line red in wine. Add a solution of acetate of lead to the suspected liquor; the natural coloring matter will disappear, but if the wine contains fuschine the red will remain unchanged.

Among the Subjects expected to be discussed at the Social Science Congress at Cheltenham, October 23-30th, are the expediency of increasing the number of universities in England, and the desirability of establishing free primary schools throughout the country.

The Russian Government has determined to send a scientific exploring expedition to the lofty tableland of Central Asia, known as the pamir, or roof of the world. It will consist of a topographer and two botanists, who will be accompanied by an escort of Cossacks.

An Interesting Observation has just been made by Schesler. According to this author, if a vegetable is plunged into a solution of borax all the coloring matter, excepting the chlorophyll, will disappear. This reaction suggests a method for the separation of the coloring substances of plants.

A French Scientific Authority states that the ordinary rate of man's walking is four feet per second; of a good horse in harness, twelve; of a reindeer in a sledge on the ice, twenty-six; of an English racehorse, forty-three; of a hare, eighty-eight; of a good sailing ship, fourteen; and of the wind, eighty-two.

J. Regnaud has succeeded in constructing a galvanic element with liquid and solid gallium connected by a stratum of a neutral aqueous solution of gallium sulphate. The liquid plays the part of zinc, and the solid that of copper—that is to say, the liquid metal is in negative relation to the same metal in the solid form.

The University of Halle is receiving valuable additions in the form of new edifices for the various departments. The necessity of new buildings with modern appliances has long been felt, and the want is being met at present by the erection of a library, two new clinics, and pathological, physiological and astronomical institutes.

A Water and Gas-tight Fabric suitable for dry gas meters or dry gas reservoirs, has been invented by Dr. Hirtzel, of Leipzig. A piece of gutta-percha paper is laid between two pieces of undressed cotton and the whole passed between heated rollers. Under the united influence of the heat and pressure the cotton combines very intimately with the gutta-percha.

An Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances and Articles of Domestic Use and Economy, held in connection with the Autumn Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, has recently taken place at Stafford (England). About the same time the International Association against the pollution of rivers, the soil, and the air, held its second meeting at Cassel, Germany.

The Gauge Attached to Steam-Engines has suggested to M. Bérard the idea of applying the same principles to clocks. When the machine is running with uniform velocity the dial point is at zero, and any irregularity is shown by a right or left movement of the pointer; the same gauge can be adapted to the face of the clock, and the needle will indicate if the movement of the hands is regular or not.

Professor J. P. Kimball, of the Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., states that he has just made some successful experiments at the Pittsford Furnace, Vermont, in smelting a magnetic iron from the Adirondacks, with out any flux whatever, the ore proving, as it synthetically appeared, a self-fluxing ore. Professor Kimball believes that the iron made will rank with the Swedish steel iron from similar ores.

One M. Santo Bazoni, of Bona, in Algeria, is engaged in digging for a treasure buried by Jugurtha at the bottom of an excavation known as the Grotto of Takouch. Its whereabouts was discovered from an Arabian manuscript, but the treasure is not discovered yet. At last account the enthusiastic Bazoni wrote to his son: "After having dug to the depth indicated, we have just found a construction of Roman origin. A few days more and we shall have pierced the three vaults."

M. Taurat announces the discovery that the bark of the pomegranate owes its vermifuge properties to the presence of a liquid alkaloid very rich in oxygen. The new body forms well-defined crystalline salts with various acids. This discovery, by making known the active agent of the bark, also explains the irregularity of its therapeutic properties by tracing it to the variable richness of different specimens. He has thus solved a problem of chemistry and medicine at the same time.

Two Expeditions to Africa are to start within a month—one German and the other English. The former, under Herr G. Rohlf, is to study the fauna of Tripolia, and trace the rivers Shari and Benue to their source and explore the region between them and the Congo. The latter, under Mr. Keith Johnston, is organized by the African Committee of the Royal Geographical Society, and will begin its labors in the vicinity of Zanzibar, and penetrate thence to the interior of Lakes Nyanza and Tanganyika.

M. D. de Thiersant is making arrangements for importation into France of quantities of the seta, one of the most valued fish found in Chinese waters. The fish belongs to the carp family, and when fed on sea-plants it ponds quickly attains a weight of forty pounds. During the past three years experiments made on the fish in the Jardin d'Acclimation have shown it to be well adapted to a European climate, and, as it increases rapidly, it is hoped that within a few years it can be introduced extensively throughout Europe.

When the Account of the Explosion in the mills at Minneapolis reached Paris, M. Berthelot recalled to mind a similar catastrophe which occurred in 1869 in the Rue Verrerie. A bag of finely pulverized starch burst and the contents was precipitated like snow down the staircase, and coming in contact with a gas jet was ignited with an explosion similar to that produced by a mixture of atmospheric air and hydrogen. M. Dumas also called attention to the fact that Mouge had invented an engine the motive power of which was produced by the explosion of a mixture of powdered charcoal and air.

A Scheme has just been Proposed by M. Emile Pagan, a Belgian, for reaching the North Pole in a balloon. The aerial machine, which is of special form, will be used as a sailing vessel as far as the eighty-fourth parallel. There he will fill his balloon, of a capacity of 2,500 cubic metres, with pure hydrogen, which he will make in the Arctic regions with 14,000 cubic metres of sulphuric acid and 5,000 of iron filings. He will be supplied with boxes of preserved meats, biscuits, bottles of brandy, alcohol, etc., which he will throw overboard as he advances towards the pole. The car will serve him, according to circumstances, as a sledge or a boat.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

"MILES O'REILLY's" brother, Professor Halpine, late classical scholar at Huron College, London, Ont., is dead.

SIR GEORGE NARES, of Arctic celebrity, has been commissioned on a voyage of scientific exploration in the South Pacific.

THE Duke de Broglie has written a book describing the secret foreign policy of Louis XV. There are to be many revelations in it, it is said.

It is said that **Mademoiselle Bianco del Grillo**, Ristori's daughter, loves her gifted mother so devotedly that she is unwilling ever to marry and so be separated from her.

THERE was a time when the fortunes of Hobart Pacha were very low, but his position as a diplomatist seems at present to be strong. Among his patrons he is proud to count the Prince of Wales.

THE engagement of Ida Lewis, Newport's Grace Darling, to a young lawyer of Rhode Island is reported, but she still lives in the Lime Rock Lighthouse, helping her mother trim the lamps.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, who was roundly censured by good churchmen for having the Greek priests perform the religious ceremonies at the cession of Cyprus, has been celebrating the Turkish feast of the Wailan.

THE King of Burmah left his dominions to either of his two sons, Myoung Yaw and Three Baw, expressing a preference for the latter. As each prince is afraid of the other's partisans, both have taken refuge in the British Embassy.

AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, Mayor of New York City in 1849-50-51, died October 13th, aged seventy-four. He first suggested a city park, and was a member of the commission that superintended the construction of the High Bridge and Croton Aqueduct.

PROFESSOR WATSON will not leave Michigan University. The authorities have added \$500 to his salary, and have given him an assistant. They will also allow him \$350 for incidental expenses—expenses which have hitherto been borne out of the Professor's very moderate salary.

MR. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON saw on Monday, October 14th, the sixtieth anniversary of his apprenticeship to the trade of printing. He celebrated the day by setting in type, from memory, one of his own poems. He was entertained at dinner by the New England Franklin Club.

DEAN STANLEY has been ill in Albany from nervous prostration, induced by over-exertion during his recent visit to West Point. Some hours of absolute quiet served as a restorative. The Dean will return to New York about the 28th, and will sail for England in the Bothnia early in November.

THE young Duke of Norfolk is ground landlord of nearly all Sheffield, the home of cutlery, and has in the neighborhood a place called Sheffield Farm. In honor of his recent marriage he there gave a magnificent ball to 600 guests. When the leaves fall in, his income from Sheffield will exceed \$1,500,000, annually.

PROFESSOR KING, the aeronaut, made an ascension from Scranton, Pa., on October 12th, during the gale, and traveled two hours in the clouds, descending in the town of Providence, 125 miles distant, the balloon being torn to shreds, leaving the basket and King hanging to the branches of a tree. King was unhurt.

MR. GILBERT DE LA MATTE, the new Congressman from Indiana, has been a Methodist preacher for twenty-nine years. He is said to be a man terribly in earnest. "His lower jaw closes like a vise and seems to open sparingly for his words, which he utters in a deep bass voice that gets lower instead of higher when he reaches a climax."

M. GAMBETTA's tour in France is described as being a continued series of rejoicings. It is estimated that at Valence 20,000 persons appeared in the streets to welcome him; and as he was proceeding up the Rhone from Lyons to Valence he was repeatedly cheered by persons assembled on the banks. He is said to have addressed an audience of 10,000 persons at Romans.

THE Countess Marie Bismarck, the daughter of the Prince, is to be married some time in the winter. She is a charming lady, and a great favorite with her father. Count Rautzen, her betrothed, is the descendant of an ancient family in Holstein, is a member of the German diplomatic corps, and has always been much liked by Prince Bismarck, who appointed him one of the secretaries to the late Congress.

ARCHBISHOP SCHREINER, of Bamberg, who was summoned by the Pope for consultation on the disagreement among the German Catholics respecting the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican, has made a statement of the situation to Cardinal Nina and the Pope. It is expected that the archbishop, when he returns from Rome, will have a mission from the Pope to settle the Prusso-Papal question.

THERE is a prospect that America will presently once more behold a Prince. The second son of the Crown-Prince of Germany is about to start on a voyage around the world on board a German corvette. Prince Henry holds the rank of a lieutenant in the navy, but his father has specially commanded that he shall be treated like an ordinary cadet. His only privilege is that of having his own apartments, which have been newly but simply furnished.

THE Emperor of China has the power of conferring the oldest decoration mentioned in history. This is the Yellow Tunic, which is made of yellow silk, and has on the back a dragon, the arms of the Chinese Empire, embroidered in gold and black silk. It is the most distinguished Order in China, and is conferred only on extraordinary occasions. Only two Europeans have ever received it—the Englishman, Colonel Gordon, who rendered great service to the Chinese Government during the Taeping rebellion, and the French engineer, Giguel, who built a military arsenal in Northern China.

THE Rev. N. Bjerring, pastor of the Russian Church in New York, has received a ukase from St. Petersburg bestowing upon him the kamlaifka, conferred by the Holy Synod of the Church in Russia. The kamlaifka is a high, round crowned, pink cap, corresponding to the beretta in the Catholic Church. Its wearer has precedence in rank of the regular clergy. There is only one Russian priest beside Father Bjerring in the United States, and he is in San Francisco. In Sitka, Alaska, there are several Russian chapels and priests. As the wearer of the only kamlaifka in America, Father Bjerring is recognized as the head of the Russian Church on this continent. He has been in this country only nine years. In 1872 he received from the Metropolitan in St. Petersburg a heavy gold necklace and cross from the Cabinet of the Czar. To confer the kamlaifka on a Russian priest the unanimous vote of the Synod as well as the approval of the Metropolitan is required. The honor was conferred on Father Bjerring in recognition of his services to the Church in America and to the poor of his flock.

RUNNING THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

PERILOUS VOYAGE OF ONE OF OUR ARTISTS.

THE newspapers recently recorded the fact that on October 5th Mr. George R. Halm, a special artist from Frank Leslie's Publishing House, had, in company with Colonel Frank Bond, of the British Army, accomplished the perilous feat of running the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal, in an open boat, their route being through the main channel used by ordinary steamboats. The voyagers were accompanied by John Canadian, better known by the sobriquet of "Big John," and by two other Indians, as oarsmen. Some idea of the difficulty of the task and the danger attendant upon it may be gathered from the fact that "Big John" requested some of the Cananawaga tribe to go with him and assist him in his undertaking. All refused, however, except the two who had previously consented to accompany him. The entire population of the village of Lachine turned out to witness the start. Bidding "good-by" to their friends, "Big John" and party directed the boat's head towards the rapids, and soon were in the current approaching the first *saut*. It was a critical moment for the voyagers as they neared this point, as the channel is very narrow, with rocks on both sides, and the water heaves and boils with terrific force. The fall at this point is about five feet. The boat containing the party took the jump, and the next instant her bow crashed against a perfect wall of seething waters opposite. She was for a time lost to the view of those on shore, but the next instant she was seen on the top of the waves, and then the struggle for the mastery, lasting just eleven minutes, commenced. It was a battle between the watery elements on one hand and the skill and coolness of the Indian pilots on the other. On they went from one point of danger to another, and had almost reached the comparatively smooth water when their first and only mishap occurred. One of the oarsmen missed a stroke and fell backwards, the oar coming out of the rowlock. At the same moment the accident caused "Big John" to miss his stroke with the paddle, which also left its socket. The boat swung round, apparently resolved to change ends and go stern foremost down the rapids, but by almost superhuman exertions "Big John" managed to right it again, and they went on in safety. A not very reassuring feature of the voyage was that "Big John" had, before leaving shore, corded the boat with strong ropes, and when his passengers approached the first *saut* he warned them to take fast hold of these ropes, so that in the possible event of the boat swamping they would have at least one chance for their lives of floating through the rapids. The Montreal *Gazette* says: "It must have required cool heads and brave hearts to endure the voyage, as sea after sea was shipped, and the boat at one time was nearly half full of water. Colonel Bond was engaged in bailing continually, assisted by Mr. Halm, while the two oarsmen and John Canadian applied oars and paddles with desperate energy. At length, comparatively smooth water was reached, when the passengers turned to look behind them at the danger passed. Here Mr. Halm was enabled to make some sketches in the rough, while Colonel Bond rested from his arduous task. Having gone a little further, the rowers also ceased work; but then commenced the labor of bailing the boat. It was not entirely free of water, when the party reached Montreal, having run nine miles, and it was found that the bows of the boat were considerably smashed. On reaching the wharf, the adventurous voyagers received the congratulations of many friends." "Big John" gave Mr. Halm to understand that they were the first white men that ever run the rapids in that channel, but the Montreal *Gazette* says that the Hon. Judge Johnson, along with Sir George Simpson, performed the feat, many years ago. It has rarely been attempted with success, and numerous fatalities have attended the passage of these rapids.

THE NEW SEASON OF ITALIAN OPERA. SCENES FROM "CARMEN."

COLONEL HENRY MAPLESON opened the new season of Italian Opera in the Academy of Music, New York City, on Wednesday evening, October 16th, with the opera of "La Traviata." A crowded house greeted the singers. Mlle. Minnie Hauk, Signor Frapolli and Signor Galassi appeared in the principal roles, while Signor Arditi conducted the fine orchestra. On Friday evening, "Le Nozze di Figaro" was produced with Minnie Hauk as *Cherubino*; Mme. Simeco-Campobello, the *Soubrette* *Susanne*; Signor Galassi, the baritone, as *Figaro*; Signor Del Puente, the *Count*; Mlle. Parodi, the *Countess*; and Mme. Labache the *Marcellina*. The operatic company now performing at the Academy of Music is, without exception, the most perfect in every requirement that has been placed on the stage; and while on former occasions we may have listened to some single bright, particular star of exceptional lustre, in this instance the ensemble is simply perfect. On the occasion of the production of "Le Nozze" the writer was present when Ole Bull, the profoundest of critics, enthusiastically declared to Colonel Mapleson that the rendition of the opera was the finest thing he had ever listened to. "It is perfect! perfect! perfect!" While Colonel Mapleson's repertoire is very full, and embraces the leading works known to the lovers of opera, the most pronounced feature of the season will undoubtedly be proved to be "Carmen," about the production of which there has been considerable discussion in managerial circles and the press of Europe and America. This is set for Wednesday evening, October 23d.

The argument of this work, the music of which is by Georges Bizet, is, in brief, as follows: José, brigadier of dragoons at Seville, is waiting the arrival of *Michada*, a peasant girl, with a letter and purse from his mother. A band of girls arrive at the cigar factory opposite, and *Carmen*, the prettiest and most coquettish, throws him her bouquet. José falls distractedly in love. A quarrel ensues among the girls in the factory. *Carmen*, declared the assailant, is ordered to prison. She fascinates the luckless brigadier till he consents at her escape, and is himself placed under arrest for it. *Carmen* returns to her wandering gypsy life, and tempts José, who meets her outside the walls, to desert. He refuses, but, quarrelling with his superior officer about *Carmen*, is forced to join the smugglers. *Carmen*'s love grows cold. *Escamillo*, the popular toreador, woos her, while the jealous José departs to visit his dying mother. *Carmen* is faithless. She goes with *Escamillo* to the bull-fight at Seville. José pursues her; and, frantic at her desertion and avowed affection for *Escamillo*, stabs her to the heart.

The dramatic personæ are: Don José, a brigadier; *Escamillo*, a toreador; *El Dancairo*, *El Remendado*, smugglers; *Zuniga*, a captain; *Mor-*

ales, a brigadier; *Michada*, a peasant girl; *Frasquita*, *Mercedes*, gypsies, friends of *Carmen*; *Carmen*, a cigarette girl, and afterwards a gypsy. An innkeeper, guide, officers, dragoons, lads, cigar girls, gypsies, smugglers, etc. The scene is in Spain, about 1820.

We have chosen for illustration a scene from the second and the fourth act, not that they are superior to the others in dramatic interest or picturesque effect, but because our space limits us to the passages which most forcibly delineate the character of *Carmen*.

At the opening of Act II., the tavern of Lillas-Pastia is disclosed. On the right and left are benches, while about the table, which has been laid for dinner there is much confusion. *Frasquita*, *Mercedes*, the officer, and *Morales* are with *Carmen*. The officers are smoking, and two gypsies in a corner play upon the guitar to the dancing of two others, *Carmen* appearing thoroughly enrapt with the music. The officer speaks to her, when she, unmindful of his advances, rises suddenly and begins singing. The singing and dancing are kept up; the movement becomes very rapid; *Carmen* joins in the dance, but, as the last notes sound, is unable to continue and falls on a seat. The act concludes with the arrest of the officer and his retirement between four gypsies with pistols leveled at him.

The first scene in Act IV. represents a square in Seville. In the background of the scene are the walls of the old arena. The entrance to the circus is shut in by a long curtain. In consequence of the day being the one for the regular bull-fight, the square is crowded and highly animated. After a brief march by the orchestra, the Alcázar crosses the scene, preceded by the *Alguazil*, and enters into the circus. During this *Frasquita* and *Mercedes* approach *Carmen*. *Carmen* and José sing, and a chorus bursts forth from the arena. During the chorus José and *Carmen* are silent; they listen. At the shouts of victory, a cry of joy escapes from *Carmen*. José observes it. At the end of the chorus, *Carmen* moves towards the circus. José endeavors to impede her progress, but she persists, and when he claims her for his bride she takes the ring he had given her from her finger and throws it to the ground. José rushes forward, draws his poniard and stabs *Carmen*, who falls dead. The curtain is opened, the crowd come from the circus, and José acknowledging the murder, surrenders himself.

The Long-lived Man.

It is easy to sketch him. He has a well-proportioned stature, without, however, being too tall. He is rather of the middle size and somewhat thick set. His complexion is not too florid—at any rate, too much ruddiness in youth is seldom a sign of longevity. Hair approaches rather to the fair than to the black; his skin is strong, but not rough. His head is not too big. He has large veins at extremities, and his shoulders are rather round than flat; his neck is not too long; his belly does not project, and his hands are large, but not too deeply cleft. His foot is rather thick than long, and his legs are firm and round. He has a broad chest, and strong voice, and the faculty of retaining his breath for a long time without difficulty. His nerves are never out of order; his pulse is slow and regular. His appetite is good, and his digestion easy. He has not too much thirst, which is always a sign of rapid self-consumption. His passions never become too violent or destructive. He gives way to anger he experiences a glow of warmth without an overflowing of the gall. He likes employment, particularly calm meditation and agreeable speculation—is an optimist, a friend to nature and domestic felicity—has no thirst after either honor or riches, and banishes all thought of to-morrow.

Gambling in Belgium.

NOWHERE in Europe is gambling carried on more publicly than it is in Belgium. If a Rip van Winkle who had gone to sleep before the abolition of the gambling table were to walk into the Casino at Spa, he would not see much difference in the appearance of the rooms. There is the same crowd round a long green table, the same chink of croupier's rake, and the same cry of "Messieurs, faites vos jeux." On approaching the table he would, however, find that the game was Baccaret, not Rouge et Noir or Roulette, and this change of game constitutes pretty nearly the whole difference between the present and the past state of things. The fiction is, that while Rouge et Noir and Roulette are entirely games of chance, Baccaret is to a certain extent a game of skill, or rather of judgment; that is to say, if the *banque* have not a good hand and decide to give another hand to their opponent, the opponent has to make up his mind whether he will risk taking one or not, so as to get it possible the magic "neuf." The bank is kept by private individuals instead of by the administration; and the servants of the Casino are sent round about nine P. M. to disturb quiet people who are reading their papers by asking in a surprised voice if monsieur is aware that there are so many thousands of francs in the bank. Play sometimes goes on till seven in the morning. Pool *carté* is also much played, and the stakes are sometimes high. At Ostend the same thing takes place, and the crowd round the tables is five or six deep, but the play is not so high as at Spa.

Leghorn Straw.

WHAT is known as Leghorn straw is raised on the hills which rise on each side of the rivers Pisa and Elsa, to the southwest of Florence. Its adaptability to the uses to which it is destined depends principally on the soil in which it is sown, which soil, to all appearance, exists only in this small district, out of the bounds of which the industry is unknown. Any variety of wheat which has a hollow flexible stem can be used for seed. The soil must be tilled and prepared very much as it is for corn, but the seed must be sown five times as thickly as is usual for other purposes, and this is done in the month of December or February. When the straw is full grown and just before the grain begins to form itself in the ear, it is uprooted and firmly tied in little sheaves the size of a handful. Each sheaf, or *menata*, as it is called, is spread out in the shape of a fan to dry in the sun for three days, after which it is safely stowed away in barns. The harvest being over and the fields empty, it is again spread out to catch the heavy summer dews and to bleach in the sun, during which process it is carefully turned until all sides are equally white.

Consumption of Lumber in the United States.

THE annual demand for ties and sleepers of our 90,000 miles of railway is estimated to be 40,000,000 square feet, and to inclose the roads would require 180,000 miles of fence. We have 75,000 miles of

telegraph-wire to put up, for which 800,000 trees are needed, while repairs would need near 300,000 more trees a year. The common lucifer match uses up 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine annually. The bricks baked every year require 3,000,000 cords of wood, which would be all that 50,000 acres of average timber-land would contain. Shoe-pegs exhaust annually 100,000 cords of wood; laths and boot-trees some 500,000 cords of wood; birch, and maple, and about as much more is required for the stock of planes and other tools. The packing-boxes made in the United States in 1874 cost \$12,000,000, and the lumber manufactured into wagons, agricultural implements, etc., was worth over \$100,000,000. An immense quantity of lumber is employed for fences of houses and farms, though these may decrease with time, as hedges are likely, to a great extent, to take their place. Our consumption of lumber increases steadily, and so do our foreign shipments, our exports of pine, maple, walnut and oak being very large. Immense as our resources are, the supply must, ere long, be exhausted.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

The Impending Afghan War.

The Khyber Pass, may be said, generally speaking, to commence at Jamrood, ten miles west of Peshawar, and to extend as far as Dhaka, a distance of about thirty-three miles. The actual entrance to the defile, however, is at Kadam, a place three miles west of Jamrood, which is a small village, surrounded by a mud wall. There still exist the ruins of an old Sikh fort, built in 1837, after the defeat of the Afghan army on the adjacent plains by the Khalsa army under Hurree Singh. Within 1,000 yards of Kadam the gorge narrows to 150 yards, with steep, precipitous cliffs on either hand. Between this and the Afghan frontier fort of Ali Musjid, where the British mission was turned back, distant about ten miles, the mountains on either hand are about 1,500 feet in height, slaty, bare, and to all appearance inaccessible; the width of the pass varies from 200 to 40 feet. For a distance of two miles and a half beyond Ali Musjid the pass retains its difficult character. It then enters the Lala Beg Valley, about six miles in length, with an average breadth of a mile and a half. The western end of the valley, however, finds the road entering a still narrower defile, there being scarcely room for two camels to pass each other. The Lunda Khana Pass is distant from this point about a mile and a half; the ascent over it is narrow, rugged, steep, and generally the most difficult part of the road; guns could not be drawn here except by men, and then only after an improvement of the track. The descent, however, is along a well-made road, and is not so difficult. On the west side of the pass the mountains gradually open out and lose much of their inaccessible nature. Dhaka is distant about eight miles, and here the defile ends. The Afghans assert that Cabul is six thousand years old, and that the Arch Enemy fell there when driven out of heaven. The present city was built by Mahmood, and before the visit of the British army in 1842, was a handsome and busy city full of bazaars. A traveler, after describing the splendid pagoda which he witnessed on the occasion of Shah Shujan's return to Cabul from his Winter palace at Jellalabad, speaks of the city palace—that of the proudest monarch in the world—as being defiled by the presence of a military mess, and the sacred throne as being converted into a lounge and a pitch-and-toss table. This throne is said to be very ancient. It is composed of an octagonal block of white marble, raised on legs of the same material. The arches and pillars of the windows in the throne-room are of wood, carved and painted. The side walls are full of niches, which are embossed in various patterns on the glittering plaster, and the ceiling is richly painted in flowers and scrolls. In the engraving the prince is represented seated on the throne, guarded by a couple of trusty soldiers.

The Insurrection in New Caledonia.

Absorbed as we are with the heavy drum of party politics, and with the din of European quarrels, we have heard but little, and paid less attention to the serious revolt against French rule that has lately taken place in New Caledonia. The cause of the quarrel is that main-spring of ninety per cent. of all disputes—women. A little dispute about a Canaque squaw, led to an open revolt against French rule, and the death of hundreds of innocent victims. The extermination of the colony was at one time in the balance, but, thanks to the energetic measures of the French authorities, the revolt was quelled. One of our illustrations represents the arming of the colonists to repel the invasion. Colonists of all ages, standing and occupation, are rushing eagerly to the armaments, and receiving arms from the authorities. The second is a vivid sketch of one of the incidents of the revolt. M. Leca, a brave French official, is defending his house to the last. On the floor, bathed in blood, are the bodies of his murdered wife and children, and an English colonist, who vainly strove to defend them, lies mortally wounded behind him. With his rifle and revolver, he shot eight of the wretches, and managed to escape to a place of safety. Such acts of bravery and narrow escapes are rarely seen in real life, though we often read of them.

The Austrian Occupation of Bosnia.

One of the most important events of the present Austrian campaign in Bosnia was the capture of Serajevo on August 19th. In the early morning Marshal Tegenhoff, aided by a thick fog, was enabled to place several siege guns in position, and opened fire upon the Castle, and, being subsequently joined by General Kauffel, succeeded in silencing the enemy's fire. The troops then advanced upon the town; and, to quote the Austrian official report, "Fighting of a most horrible kind ensued. Our troops were fired upon from every house, doorway and window. Even women and the sick and wounded insurgents in the Military Hospital took part in the fighting, which lasted until 1:30 P. M." The town, however, was ultimately occupied and order restored; and in the evening the Imperial flag was hoisted over the Castle, and saluted with 101 guns amid the singing of the National Anthem by the soldiers, the Christian inhabitants joining the troops in their acclamations.

The Paris Exhibition—Interior of the Dutch House.

Strolling towards the end of the Fine Arts and Educational Galleries, the visitor to the Paris Exhibition comes upon a *fin-simile* of a Dutch household interior. It is not exactly Holland, but Friesland, on the eastern shore of the Zuyder Zee and on the North Sea, which contributes this view of a homely kitchen-parlor, comfortable to look at, probably also to dwell in, with its massive timbered ceiling, its wall decorations of blue and white porcelain, its tall, narrow arched windows, its hospitable chimney-piece and servicable stove. The huge oaken cupboard and press, in which the family linen and other chattels are kept, as well as the tables and chairs, with their singular legs fixed obliquely for a broader supporting base, are the work of native Friesian joiners, who never expected to stand the critical test of an international exhibition. Two Friesian dames, wearing their quaint country dress, appear in the performance of their ordinary domestic occupation, unmindful of the staring visitors and their free comments upon their old-fashioned foreign household.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—THE Milan Cremation Society has, since January, 1876, burned twenty-three bodies.

—A RECENT Russian ukase empowers the police to enter workshops at all hours for search and arrest.

—THE physicists of the French Central Bureau of Meteorology are engaged in establishing a nomenclature to diminish the number of letters used in signaling.

—Two million tickets for the national lottery in connection with the Paris Exposition have already been sold, and the third million is being rapidly taken up.

—THE international agreement regarding steps to be taken for protecting the wine growing districts against phylloxera was signed at Berne on September 17th.

—ONE archivist of Antwerp has discovered a bill of sale of September 1st, 1847, for twenty-two bottles of petroleum, at that early date imported into the city.

—OF 3,434 doctors whose deaths have been announced in the London *Lancet* during the last ten years, the ages of 2,684 were given; average age at death, 56.6 years.

—DISPATCHES from Belgrade report the death of the newly born son of Prince Milan, also the serious illness of Princess Natalie in consequence of her premature accouchement.

—THE Chilean Government has now established a meteorological service in all the ports that are connected by telegraph, and the daily observations are published in the Government gazette at Santiago.

—THE six principal articles imported into Great Britain are, grain and flour, over \$250,000,000 per annum; cotton, \$200,000,000; wool, \$125,000,000; sugar, \$100,000,000; wood and timber, \$100,000,000; tea, \$65,000,000.

—FORMERLY all American locomotives were jacketed with Russian sheet-iron. Now America makes its own planished iron, and the importation of the foreign article has fallen from 25,000 packages to 1,000 packages per annum.

—RECENT borings made in different parts of North Germany have proved beyond denial that the assertion made by several eminent geologists, that a mighty deposit of salt stretches from the Lüneburger Heide to the coast of the Baltic, is perfectly correct.

—THE diminution of Peter's Pence and other offerings from France gives much anxiety to the authorities at the Vatican. On making up accounts it is found that during the month of August in the present year 500,000 lire were received as against 5,000,000 in August last year.

—THE Society of the Holy Cross, under the mastership of Canon Carter, one of the chief supporters in the Church of England of the practice of auricular confession, is being actively developed, and the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament has some fifteen thousand members.

—THERE is to be a Congress at Lyons, France, next year, to discuss the question of the origin of the Gauls, and delegates from all branches of the Gaelic race, including Helvetians, Iberians, Ligurians, Ombrians, Belgians, Batavians, Scandinavians, Scots, Sicilians, Rhodians and Cretans, are expected to attend.

—THE island of Giglio, near Leghorn, has been put up for sale for arrears of land tax. Its 2,000 inhabitants had rescued from utter barrenness by the most arduous labor its twelve square miles of soil, but the tax-gatherers swooped down and assessed it 20,000 francs, a sum very nearly the whole value of the land.

—ACCORDING to the last official calculation the total receipts of the Exhibition from entrance-money will reach 18,000,000 francs up to the end of October. There are other sources of revenue and a subvention from the City of Paris. It is supposed that the deficit will not exceed £400,000, which will be more than covered from various sources.

—IN Germany 50,000 acres of land are devoted to raising tobacco. The Government derives about \$350,000 revenue a year from the product, the tax being about fifty cents per hundred weight. The duty of \$5 per hundred weight on tobacco imported in the leaf, \$8.25 on that imported in other forms, and \$15 on imported cigars, yields about \$3,000,000 annually.

—ON October 15th Chicago elevators contained 2,355,682 bushels of wheat, 1,249,856 bushels of corn, 605,819 bushels of oats, 274,195 bushels of rye, and 933,175 bushels of barley, making a total of 5,998,737 bushels, against 5,853,280 bushels a week previous. The Milwaukee warehouses were stored with 1,099,832 bushels of wheat, 22,522 bushels of corn, 81,119 bushels of oats, 49,541 bushels of rye, and 744,513 bushels of barley.

—GOLD in paying quantities has been discovered in the southern part of Chili, and already locations have been made by English capitalists of Valparaiso. The gold exists in placers, which are said to be very extensive. There is abundant water to enable hydraulics to be employed in conducting the work of washing out the deposits, and extensive arrangements for canalization, building flumes, etc., to convey the water to the mines, have already been commenced.

—THE campaign ordered by the Mexican Government against the Lipan and Kickapoo Indians, whose border raids were especially annoying to the United States, has ended successfully, after much hard work. President Diaz has ordered similar campaigns against other troublesome tribes of the Sierra del Carmen and the Sierra de los Mesqueros. These are the most turbulent of the Indian tribes, and have shown no more respect for Mexican than American property and life.

—THE extent to which Englishmen pursue their favorite pastime of shooting is shown by the fact that many of the Scottish moors are rented to sportsmen at sums varying from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year, while one—the famous Black Mount deer forest in Argyleshire—rents for \$22,500. The shootings of Inverness-shire, on the whole the most valuable in Scotland, yields at a moderate estimate \$325,000 a year, exclusive of the moors reserved for the private use of their owners, while the rental of Perthshire is \$225,000, Ross and Cromarty \$125,000, and Argyle \$100,000.

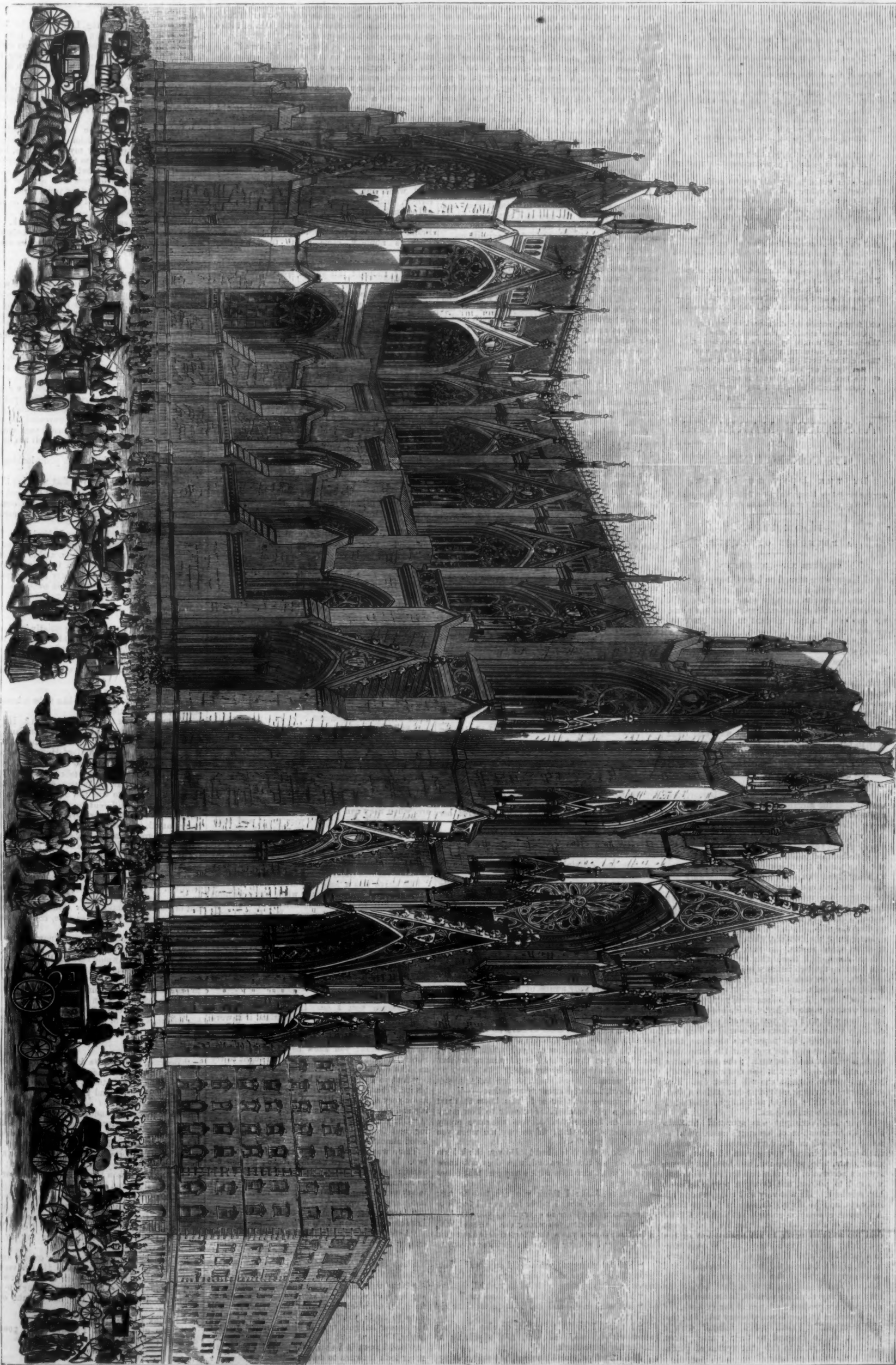
—A PROJECT for the complete reorganization of the Russian army is being worked out in the Ministry of War at St. Petersburg. It is proposed to raise the number of men in each battalion from the nominal figure of 1,000 to 1,500, to add two squadrons to each regiment of cavalry, and to supply the artillery with new long-range guns throughout. The army would thus be increased by about 250,000 men; but, on the other hand, it is proposed to reduce the period of active service to three years, after which the men would be free to return to their homes, subject for four years more to the liability of having to join the colors when summoned.



SCENE IN ACT II. OF THE ITALIAN OPERA OF "CARMEN"—INTERIOR OF THE TAVERN OF LILLAS-PASTIA.



SCENE IN ACT IV. OF THE ITALIAN OPERA OF "CARMEN"—THE ENTRANCE TO THE BULL-FIGHT ARENA, SEVILLE.



NEW YORK CITY.—APPEARANCE OF THE EXTERIOR OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, AT THE OPENING OF THE GREAT CATHOLIC FAIR, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.—SEE PAGE 147.

TEMPTATION.

A MIGHTY angel on the Jasper wall,
Sitting serene o'er sin and death's control,
Heard a great voice through the white spaces call—
"Haste to the succor of a tempted soul!"
He spread his pinions, and, adown the night
Flew to that sombre room, where you and I
Stood, trying with faint lips and faces white
To say that sad—that awful word, "Good-by!"

Without, the strong tides sobbed upon the shore,
Like some great soul, convulsed with mortal pain;
The sea-wind shook the mournful sycamore
Upon the terrace, black with wintry rain.
Within the fire was dead, and, like a pall,
Silence and gloom hung over hall and stair;
The pictured faces on the carved wall
Frown down upon us in our deep despair.

"Cold is the way of duty—hard and cold,
And sweet is love," you murmured—"must we
part?"

I felt your kisses in my hair's warm gold,
Weak—unresisting—I lay on your heart
Until the angel touched me. Then my eyes
Were opened, and I saw the pit below—
Our falling feet—the Hell in Heaven's guise—
Joy's phantom semblance, hiding deadly woe.

And ah! these coward lips grew strong to slay
My heart and yours. The dread word of farewell
I spoke unaltering; I put away
The clasping hands—that held me like a spell.
I buried deep—yes, out of mortal sight—
The love that was my life, and watched you go
Through the dark shadows of that bankrupt night—
The rest—my sad soul and the angel know!

Oh, friend, across the distance, lone and far,
Call not to me—I cannot heed or stay;
The test that walked by duty's pale cold star,
Will turn no more, nor falter on the way.
Then call me not! My weary eyes are wet,
But 'twixt us, keen and bright, as at the door
Of the lost Eden, lo! a sword is set—
There stands the faithful angel ever more!

ETTA W. PIERCE.

A SECRET MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

BY THE DUKE DE POMAR,
AUTHOR OF "THE HONEYMOON," "THROUGH THE AGES,"
"WHO IS SHE?" "FASHION AND PASSION," ETC.

BOOK FIRST. A PRINCESS OF TULLE.

CHAPTER XI.—(CONTINUED.)

ALL eyes were turned on her as she spoke; her words seemed to carry conviction with them, and however strongly some remained still persuaded of the exaggerated nature of her ideas, not one dared at that moment to raise his voice against them.

"Humanity must be regenerated ere Rome can rise again."

"I agree with you, Mrs. Champion," Mrs. Seever here broke in. She had been standing near, and as she spoke her handsome face flushed scarlet; it was evident that hers was a highly excitable nature, ever open to the reception of all high truths, yet very much taken up with some strange theories of her own. Some people thought her mad; she was a fanatic in her way, and lived only in her thoughts. "It is ignorance that multiplies the wrongs of humanity," she continued, after a pause, still much flushed, for what she said she felt deeply. "Almost all crimes may be traced direct to that ignorance that awakens the passions, and cannot afford them a proper scope. If marriage were indeed the sacrament of the soul, the eternal union of sympathetic minds, the blending of two perfect lives in one which it pretends to be, children would be born sinless and pure; but what can we expect the next generation to be when girls are educated for public barter, and forced to wed one man whilst their inward soul claims affinity with another? Of such unholy unions only depraved children can be born, and we must for ever suffer from the influences of the mortal sin that gave us birth. Woman has lost her place in the world; instead of man's slave, she should be his guiding angel."

Later on in the evening, when the ladies had retired to their rooms, the men repaired to the billiard-room, and there this strange conversation between the two ladies was freely discussed.

"Mrs. Seever seems a strange sort of woman," Frank remarked to his host.

"Yes," Sir Ronald answered; "I scarcely know what to make of her. There are not wanting those who will tell you that she is mad; and certainly some of her ideas are as mad as they can be. For instance, she never eats anything that has had life, because she says that the commandment is 'Thou shalt not kill'; she never tastes wine, and believes that if she truly keeps God's law and commandments she will never die. But yet there is a strange method in her madness, that renders it at times almost as taking as reason; I scarcely know what to think."

Young Mr. Verisopht was attracted towards them by the mention of his aunt's name, and immediately joined in the conversation. He was a handsome, fair-haired young man of about two-and-twenty, who, in London, had been much run after on account of the immense fortune his father was said to possess, and to which people believed him sole heir. He was very soft and gentle in all his ways, and he always dressed in perfect taste. A pleasant companion enough, yet perhaps a little too much of a spoiled child of society, and a great deal too anxious never to sin against any of the conventionalities of fashionable life. With a careless tone he described some of his aunt's views, which, after all, amounted in reality to a literal and strict carrying out of the divine teachings of the Saviour, and would but have exalted her in the opinion of any thinking persons, but which at this moment only produced a laugh at her expense.

"I wonder if people will one day talk like this of Dorothea?" Frank asked himself with a shudder, as he listened to their coarse jokes. "Great God! is it to this that women of genius must come sooner or later?"

That night he dreamt of Marie, the sweet, gentle Marie, who made no pretense whatever to genius, and who seemed to smile upon him as her large black eyes, so full of expression and tender affection, rested on him in his sleep. Somehow or other the way in which the very uncommon, although strictly Christian, theories of Mrs. Seever had been received, and the effect they had produced on worldly minds, had greatly shaken the admiration he had until now entertained for Mrs. Champion, although he still thought that no one could speak disparagingly of her, or make fun of her ideas. And the next day it was Marie alone who occupied all his thoughts; Marie who to him seemed the very perfection of a woman, so clever and so beautiful, and yet ever submissive to others, and sweet and tender in all her ways.

CHAPTER XII.—LOVE AND PRIDE.

OUR friends remained for some time at Broila, visiting various places of interest in the neighborhood, making excursions to Dunnet Head and Castletown, and to the famous Clett Rock, where they picnicked one day, while some of the young men went off on shooting or fishing expeditions.

In spite of the new train of thought that had come over Frank's mind, he still dedicated himself a great deal to Mrs. Champion, and wherever she went he was by her side. Somehow or other her society had a fascination for him which he could not resist, for she was one of those women who seem made not only to captivate young minds, but to render them—for a time at least, for such sudden sympathies are never destined to endure long—their blind slaves.

People began, of course, to talk of this strange friendship, and bitter tongues were not wanting in that castle to put upon it the worst construction possible. Amongst the murmurers, as curiously enough is generally the case, was his best and oldest friend, Captain Howard who lost no opportunity of quizzing him before every one on the subject.

One morning, after breakfast, Lady Laura was walking with her cousin along the terrace in front of the castle, overlooking the sea, and their conversation turned, as was perhaps but natural, on their friend's strange conduct.

"I tell you there can be nothing in it," said Lady Laura, stopping and looking her cousin full in the face with her clear, penetrating eyes, which, when turned upon him, expressed anything but cold disdain.

"My dear Laura, you know nothing of men; how can you possibly tell?"

He always spoke to his cousin as if she had been a child; and, strange to say, this proud woman seemed to delight in being thus treated by this man, who had acquired such a strange influence over her as to have rendered her blind to all his faults. One could not but wonder, when seeing her with him, whether the general opinion of her character, which her cold and usually impassive expression of countenance had won for her, was not, in reality, a greatly mistaken one.

"They are always together; he never leaves her for a moment. All this seems very strange," he added, after a pause.

"She is a married woman, and a great deal older than himself. I am sure there can be nothing in it, Jack, or her husband would have put a stop to it before this."

"Her husband, the American! Oh, I daresay he encourages it, that he may amuse himself in his own way. Ah, cousin! you little know how wicked some men are!"

"I do not care much for him—he seems so totally indifferent, and I daresay he is tired of her eternal speechifying and preaching; but she seems so very proper and well conducted."

"Hum! Still water runs deep," sneered her cousin.

"But the waters in this case are anything but still; she is a gushing, enthusiastic woman who would take the world by storm if she could."

"She has certainly taken poor Raymond by storm."

"Oh, he is but a boy, and his feelings are easily aroused. I hope, however, that there may be nothing in all this in spite of your fears. It would certainly be a great pity, a fine young fellow like him, who will some day be one of our wealthiest peers."

"Oh, I daresay it is nothing but a boy's enthusiastic friendship for a woman he cannot understand; yet these *femmes incompréhensibles* are always dangerous. I greatly distrust this Mrs. Champion; she certainly is fully aware of our friend's worth, and means to stick to him; yet I can scarcely blame her, with such an indifferent husband. She is a deuced fine woman!"

"You, too, cousin, seem to have fallen a prey to her fascinations," Lady Laura said, turning pale.

"I! Oh, Laura, how can you think so ill of me? Do you think that I could admire another woman while you are by my side?"

"Flatterer!"

"Indeed, Laura, I swear to you that—"

"Oh, please don't swear! You know that you are but a gay deceiver. I wonder to how many women in London you address the same pretty compliments you think fit to pay me when you come to Westra?"

"By Jove, this is too bad! Do you think I am a foolish boy like Raymond, who does not know his own mind, and flirts with every girl that comes in his way?"

"Oh, no, Jack; I think you are true to me; yet somehow or other I never feel as if I ought to place entire confidence in everything you say."

"Upon my honor, you wrong me," he said, with a half-suppressed yawn, that fortunately Laura did not see. "I wonder if those fellows are ready to start?"

"You are going out shooting, I suppose? I am going to drive over with Lady Girmigoe to Castletown; won't you come with us instead?"

"You know I hate driving; it bores me."

"But with me!" and her lips quivered as she said this.

"I think I ought to go in, or else they may start without me," he said not appearing to notice her last remark.

She turned pale for a moment, but said nothing;

in spite of all his shortcomings she could not help admiring his tall, handsome figure and manly face. She walked with him to the castle in silence. As they entered they met Lady Forinard, who was going out for a walk, accompanied by her faithful companion, a solemn German poodle, shaven into a most successful burlesque of a lion.

"You are coming in already, Lady Laura?" she said. "I fear you do not sufficiently appreciate our fine weather; one ought really to take advantage of such a beautiful day, for we are not favored with many in the north. Won't you come with me for a turn in the garden?"

"Thank you, no," Lady Laura answered, coldly. "My cousin is going out shooting, and I have letters to write. Do you know where my father is?"

"I do not think he is up yet. I am sorry you won't come with me; you look pale, and fresh air would have done you good."

But Lady Laura did not reply, and Lady Forinard went out alone with her dog, while the former, with her cousin, entered the house.

In the drawing-room they found Mrs. Champion in the centre of a group of men, amongst whom Frank was most conspicuous. Mr. Hopestone, Sir Ronald's nephew, came up to them as they entered.

"I am glad you have come, Lady Laura," he said; "I thought this woman would never cease talking."

"What is the matter?"

"Oh, nothing—only that at the smallest provocation this Mrs. Champion embarks in endless discussions on Italian politics, to which she expects every one to listen; why, she is worse than Mrs. Seever."

"Are you going out shooting?"

"Yes. Ah, here you are, Howard; we were only waiting for you to start. Let us go now; it will be a good excuse to get out of these eternal discussions."

Directly they saw Captain Howard enter the room, most of the men rose and prepared to go.

"You leave me!" Mrs. Champion exclaimed, rather annoyed at having made so little impression on them.

"Yes; we are going out shooting, Mrs. Champion. Sorry to interrupt your eloquent discourse. Shall we go?"

Mrs. Seever, who had been sitting behind Mrs. Champion while the latter was speaking, when she heard that they were going out shooting rose to her feet, and, becoming suddenly very much flushed, walked to the door, as if she would have intercepted their exit.

"Let me persuade you, gentlemen, to forbear from your bloodthirsty expedition; what harm have these poor birds done to you that you are bent on killing them? Such animal passions should be put down. I sometimes feel like Noah at the door of the ark, pleading for the lives of the animals."

Each one looked at his neighbor in astonishment. "What can we do now?" Mr. Hopestone muttered, very much put out by this unexpected interruption.

"Why, do not mind what she says; I never do. Come along!" young Verisopht exclaimed, going straight to the door, unmoved by the withering looks which his aunt cast upon him.

The rest followed, and Mrs. Seever was soon left alone with Mrs. Champion.

"And you expect to regenerate mankind!" the former exclaimed, throwing herself into an armchair.

"Men will be men, you know," Mrs. Champion said, with a sigh.

"Thank God I am not a man! Ah, I would not have all their sins upon my conscience for anything in this world. It shows how backward men still are, when they can prefer such cruel amusements as fishing and shooting to your grand and soul-stirring conversations, Mrs. Champion."

On the following day the whole party proceeded to Girmigoe Castle, Lady Girmigoe's house, on the other side of the county, whence they had arranged to make various excursions in the neighborhood.

The drive was a long and dreary one—nothing but fields and moorlands the whole way—without a single hill to vary the monotony, or even one green tree to relieve the eye. But Lady Laura was in the same carriage with her cousin, and thought it a delightful drive.

"You will return with us to Westra?" Lady Laura said, looking lovingly at him.

"Of course; it is a dreadful place, even worse than this, yet I suppose I must. You would like me to go, would you not?"

"As if you cared!"

"I assure you I do. Do you think that I would ever go to that confounded island if it were not for you?"

Lady Laura sighed. "I wish you would not speak like that; you know how I love Inganess. Surely, if you care for me at all, you ought to try and like my house."

"And so I do, Laura," he answered, seeing that his indifference was beginning to pain her. "You know very well that I like Westra, and the shooting and the fishing, and all that."

"Oh, yes; I know you are very fond of shooting and fishing," and she bit her lips until the blood almost came.

There was silence between them for a mile or two. It was Howard who first spoke; his cousin's unusual gravity alarmed him, and he felt that if he intended to remain in her good graces he ought to say something to dispel the bad impression his last words had produced upon her.

"I suppose there is no chance of your coming to London next season, Laura?"

"I fear not. Lady Girmigoe has been kind enough to offer to take me about and be my chaperone for a month or so if I go on a visit to her, but how could I leave papa and the children too? What would become of them without me?"

"Now that they have a governess, I really do not see why you should sacrifice all your time to them. And when you marry, you know, you will have to leave your father altogether; so I think the sooner he gets used to being without you the better."

"God knows if I shall ever marry! I am sure I never look forward to doing so."

"What a strange girl you are! Why?"

"Because I am poor, and men do not care to marry poor women nowadays, especially when, like me, they have no particular charms to recommend them."

"But you are still young, Laura; and, by Jove! infinitely handsomer than most girls. I do not want to pay you compliments—I know you dislike them—but surely you cannot help knowing that you have a certain distinguished air of high breeding which but few women possess."

"Yes; the blood that flows in my veins is some of the noblest in Europe. But what is nobility nowadays? Men only care for money!"

"Not all, believe me."

"Well, I daresay there would be plenty of newly enriched men in London who would be only too glad to marry me for my connections, but I would never stoop so low as to listen to their addresses. I abominate snobs!"

"There are plenty of men who are not snobs who would be only too glad, as you express it, to marry you for yourself; all men are not as mercenary as you imagine."

"Well, I am sure you need not speak. Do you think I have not heard of your goings-on with that Miss Brown who is said to be such a wonderful heiress?"

"Miss Brown!"

"Yes; isn't that her name?"

"Oh, Laura! how can you think that I would make love to an insignificant, vulgar girl like that, who cannot even speak good English, merely because she happens to be an heiress?"

"You do not care for her, then?"

"Care for her! Ah, Laura, you do not know me yet."

She looked at him for a moment; then, in a brighter tone, as if a great weight had been taken off her mind, she continued:

"I was sure that you were too much of a gentleman to care for such a *parvenue*. I flattered myself that the blood of the Westras which flows through your veins would have prevented you from behaving so badly; yet I have heard such strange stories about you and that girl. Tell me, is she pretty?"

"Pretty! Oh, no; she is both plain-looking and vulgar."

"How dreadful! And you flirt with her?"

"I? Never! I wonder who could have put such ideas into your head! I wish you would come to London, and see for yourself how little I care for women like Miss Brown."

"I wish I could. I am sure I should like London. It has ever been the great ambition of my life to go to town for a season, and to mix with the English nobility; but papa is too poor, and I fear we should make but a sorry figure amongst the wealthy families that now rule society, though in point of blood we are far before them."

"Why don't you accept Lady Girmigoe's invitation?"

"No; I think I prefer living quietly in Westra, where at least I am known and looked up to by every one, to being in London, where I could only at best be one of many. If we were rich and influential, as we once were, it would be very different."

"You are ambitious!"

"In a way, yes. I should like to be a leader of society, I must confess that."

"Why don't you try Raymond, then? He will be one of the richest noblemen in England, and his family is one of the oldest we have. Ah, I wish you could see Rollingford House; you have no idea what a splendid place it is."

"Oh, Jack, how can you talk so!—as if I, the daughter of the Earl of Westra, could ever lower myself by trying to win the affections of a man who is totally indifferent to me! Besides, he is but a boy; I could never love a boy. If ever I marry at all, it shall be a firm, manly fellow, who has seen a great deal of life, and who will be able to protect and guide me;" and she looked admiringly at him as she spoke. It was but too evident that he was her *beau-ideal* of what a husband should be. "I do not care for money; and as for nobility, why, who can be nobler than I am already? No one can boast of an older lineage; but of course I should never think of marrying a man whose blood was not as pure, if not as noble, as my own."

"Ah, Laura, how little you know the world! Money is everything nowadays. Why, do you think that any one would care for Frank Raymond, the last scion of one of our noblest houses though he be, if he were not at the same time the heir to immense estates and untold wealth?"

"He is very rich, then?"

"His father is one of our richest men, and all his wealth will go to his son. I wonder whom he will marry! I only hope she will be a friend of ours."

"Why?"

"Because, whatever we do, we must not let this boy slip through our hands; his friendship hereafter may be of the utmost value to us both."

"I cannot understand you, Jack."

"Perhaps not. You do not know the world as I do, and therefore cannot see the advantages of being Lord Rollingford's friends. But I will try to explain this to you metaphorically if I can, for it is very necessary that you should become fully aware of its importance. Just imagine for a moment that Frank Raymond is a mighty sun; does it not stand to reason that all who come near him will derive light and heat from him?"

"I am afraid that I do not yet catch your meaning; but of course in all these matters appertaining to the world you must necessarily know what is right and proper better than I can. What do you think I ought to do or say to your friend?"

"Try and win his friendship, his esteem and regard—his affection if possible. He is a very impressionable young fellow, open to every new idea, and I should say it would be easy enough to get a strong hold over him if one had but the opportunity."

"I think I understand you now."

"I am glad you do; I think we two generally do understand each other."

(To be continued.)

DANGERS OF NAVIGATION ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

THE bold mariner that plows the deep fears, in his innermost heart, a fog. It is a silent, subtle, powerful, noiseless enemy, that creeps upon him with cat-like step, enfolded him and his devoted ship in a muffled embrace. There is no fighting it, no evading it. It is as sure as death. Out upon the high seas he can jest with it, secure in the vast plain of ocean that rolls between him and any tangible object; but in narrow straits, or in waters traversed by many ships, a fog leaves him powerless, and at the mercy of the unseen. Our illustration represents a fog in Long Island Sound. The skipper of the schooner is in a sore predicament. He has been loitering on the wavelets for several hours, feeling that he is going with the tide and knowing not whither. He has lost all reckoning, and may, for all he knows to the contrary, be close to either shore, the intimation of dangerous proximity to be announced by a dull thud if the vessel comes upon a rock—by a grating, if on the beach. He stands in the rigging, or flies from one end of the vessel to the other like an animal in a cage, issuing orders, peering, or rather endeavoring to peer, through the murky gloom, ordering the fish-horn to be sounded, lighted torches to be waved in air, taking a turn at horn and torch himself, and straining every faculty in search of sound. His position is now a perilous one. The gigantic Fall River and Stonington boats are due and may crash into him, sending him, his crew and ship to Davy's locker ere he can shout a warning cry. Suddenly comes a rift in the fog; it is a mere flash, but that flash reveals terrible danger. Right on to him, and within a few hundred yards, as if in battle array, comes the Fall River boat, looming up like a huge marine monster, and on either side of her other heavily-laden craft. They are in line, a line from which it will be next to impossible to escape. The ship will not answer her helm as there is no wind, and he dare not get out the sweeps, as the torch must be kept in motion and the fish-horn in full blast. There is nothing for it but to warn the approaching flotilla by noise and din and shouting, and ordering the horn to be blown, and the man with the torch to yell. The skipper himself howls at the uttermost endurance of his lungs—but without effect. Onward, ever onward, comes the monster vessel, noiselessly, increasing every moment in size, looming out grand and horrible and terrible. The fog-curtain now lifts a little more, and suddenly, to the intense relief of the unhappy skipper, the huge steamer goes hard-a-port and glides past, almost grazing the schooner's side. It is a narrow shave, and but one in the many the skipper may expect to encounter ere the "white night" in which he is enveloped shall have dissipated itself.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

THE GREAT FAIR NOW IN PROGRESS IN THE MOST COSTLY CHURCH-BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE corner-stone of the most gorgeous ecclesiastical edifice in New York City, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, was laid on August 15th, 1858, by the late Archbishop Hughes, with the usual imposing ceremonies of the Church. The block of ground on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, was leased by the Corporation of New York, for ninety-nine years, for the nominal sum of one dollar; while the two blocks bounded by Fifth and Fifty-first Streets and Fourth and Fifth Avenues, occupied by the Cathedral and the workshops, were the cemetery of St. Peter's and St. Patrick's Parishes for seventy years. About forty-five years ago the bodies were disinterred and moved to Calvary Cemetery, and some twenty years later St. Patrick's Parish bought, at public auction, the portion of the land owned by St. Peter's. It is said that the building has cost thus far \$2,000,000, and it is given as a reason for the comparatively slow work of erection that neither Archbishop Hughes, nor his successor, Cardinal McCloskey, were willing to have any debts incurred, thus limiting the progress of construction to the actual funds on hand.

The architect of this great structure is Mr. Renwick, and the style adopted is known as the pure or decorated Gothic—a style that prevailed in Europe from 1250 to 1400 A. D., and which is not common in the architectural achievements of the United States.

The extreme length of the edifice, the exterior of which is of white marble, is 334 feet, the interior dimensions being 306 feet; the length of the transept is 140 feet; the width of the nave 96 feet, including the aisles, or from pillar to pillar 48 feet, giving to each aisle a width of 24 feet. The height of the nave is 110 feet, and of the aisles, 64 feet. The clustered columns of the nave, choir, and transept, are all of white marble to the spring of the arches, which are imitation sandstone, capped with marble. The front has three doorways, of which the centre has a total width of 31 feet, with a height, including the gables, of 51 feet. Above this door is a transom of pure white marble, sculptured with leaf forms and tendrils of grapevines, interwoven with wheat, symbolic of the Holy Sacrament; and three doves, the centre one representing the descent of the Holy Ghost; the right, the dove from the ark, with the olive branch in its mouth; and the left, the ascent of the Holy Spirit. The door itself is square-headed, one of the points of detail peculiar to the perpendicular, and has a total width of 11 feet. Above this beautiful piece of sculpture is the small rose window of the portal. The door and window above are set back considerably by reason of the richness of the clustering columns of the jambs, whose capitals are carved by the same skillful hand as the transom. On each side of the portal rise the buttresses of the main part of the facade, which rise to the middle of the main gable, and these are surmounted by delicate pinnacles. The main gable is most richly paneled, each panel being filled with exquisite tracery, and its apex is surmounted by a grand floral finial. The centre of these buttresses is decorated with finely carved niches for statues. Below the molding of the main gable is the great rose window, whose flowing tracery will make the church more famous than any other of its architectural designs. The lower are of its circumference touches the arched heads of the mullions, which are in the varied forms of foliage. Below these come a row of richly sculptured niches running the whole length of the main body of the front. And directly below these is the gable of the main portal, bearing in its centre panel the arms of the Cardinalate, a hat, from which stream on both sides wonderful tassels. Below the hat is a mitre, and below that the motto of the present Cardinal. The pediments of the gables are highly adorned with crockets representing morning-glories and other flowers.

The side portals are adorned in like manner, though less richly. From them rise up two grand towers, terminated by spires 331 feet from the ground. In the central panel of each gable are shields, the right having the arms of New York, the left of the United States. The towers are 32 feet square at the base, exclusive of the buttresses, the walls being of immense thickness and solidity. At the height of 136 feet they change to an octagonal form, maintained for 54 feet more, after which the spires rise up gracefully into the blue sky. They are richly charged at their edges with crockets of floral forms, and their faces are covered with beautifully-traced panels. In the second stories are the large windows, with finely-molded jambs. The bells will probably be hung here. The flanking buttresses of the towers terminate in graceful pinnacles.

The stained glass windows have received the special attention of the Cardinal. There are about thirty-five of these, all of which have been made in France, and, with the exception of the two large ones, have each cost \$300 in gold. Half of them have been prepared by M. Lorin, of Chartres, and the other half by M. Eby. They have all been finished, and four of them were exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition. The first of these gives a historical scene, and represents St. Henry, Emperor of Germany, in battle. He is seen on horseback, victorious, under the guidance of an angel, who appeared in the front of the battle. The second shows St. Bernard in the act of preaching the second crusade, at Chartres, in 1140, during the reign of Louis VI. The saint is seen preaching to the multitude, who, overcome by his wonderful powers, stand begging to be allowed to fight under the banner of the Cross, and to don the costume of the Crusaders. The third window is a representation of the martyrdom of St. Laurent. The saint is extended on a grate under which a large fire is blazing, and judges are standing behind him. The fourth painting represents the statues of their Order to Pope Benedict XIII. The most important of the other paintings are those of St. Patrick, which will be placed in the northern transept window, and the Immaculate Conception, which will be placed in the southern transept window. These are the most expensive of all, and have cost \$7,000.

The high altar is placed about thirteen feet from the eastern wall of the choir. This, too, was designed by Mr. Renwick. The work for the altar proper, or the base on which the reredos or altar-screen stands, was executed by Carimini, of Rome. The niches, spires and statuary of the reredos were done by Paul Guibe, a sculptor of St. Brieux, France. The altar is very simple in outline, but very elaborate in its details. It is twelve feet four inches long, and two feet eight inches wide, and its cost has been about \$12,000. The table of the altar is of white marble, divided into niches and panels on its sides, the former containing statues, and the latter bas-reliefs, both representing the Divine Passion. The tabernacle over the altar is a blaze of mosaics and precious stones, and has a door of bronze, richly gilt. The base of the screen behind the altar is nine feet in height, of white marble, with base moldings of blue belge marble, and inlaid with diaper-work of alabaster. The screen above the base has a central tower with colored columns, a tabernacle, statues and rich foliage, above which rises a spire pierced with open tracery, surmounted by a gilt cross. The two flanking towers of the screen have niches containing the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The spaces between the central tower and those at the corners are divided into six niches, containing figures of seraphim bearing shields with the emblems of the Passion. The reredos will be thirty-two feet wide and fifty feet high.

A new building, just completed, has been added to this extensive work, but it is constructed in such a manner as scarcely to be noticed. This is the boiler-house for heating the Cathedral. It is situated in Fifty-first Street, about 100 feet from Madison Avenue. The dimensions of the building are about twenty feet wide, fifty feet long and fifteen feet high, and it is built entirely beneath the ground that surrounds the Cathedral. At this point the sidewalk of Fifty-first Street is about eight or ten feet below the Cathedral grounds. Only eight or ten feet of the front of the boiler-house can be seen. The building is faced with granite, and does not mar the beauty of the grounds. There are two immense boilers already in position, and steam has been turned on to heat the large building, giving the men better facilities for work. The interior of the boiler-house is of brick, bedded in cement. The roof consists of several brick arches, over which is laid the flagging for the sidewalk around the Cathedral.

The Great Fair, now being held in the Cathedral, is for the purpose of raising funds to hasten the work. It is safe to say that it is the largest ecclesiastical fair ever held in the United States. In the body of the church are forty-five tables, representing the various parishes in the city, besides a large number of extra tables and side shows. The fair was formally opened at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, October 22d, His Honor, Mayor Ely, delivering the address. On the platform, erected about the centre of the building, were His Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, nearly all of the Catholic clergy of the city and vicinity, and members of the various departments of the City Government. Grattula's band furnished the music for the occasion, which embraced the following attractions:

- 1—March, La Ruse Sabre.....Gounod
- 2—Song, Les Rameaux.....Faure
- 3—Overture, Pique Dame.....Suppe
- 4—Fantasia, Verdi.....Strauss
- 5—Grand Selections, Le Prophete.....Meyerbeer
- 6—Fantasia, Xylophone.....A. Fohs
- 7—Bouquet of Irish Melodies.....Moore
- 8—Aria, l'Idue Foscari.....Verdi
- 9—Polka, Tapageurs.....Berzoz
- 10—Waltz, Life at Court.....Strauss
- 11—Galop, Eleotia.....Faust
- 12—Popular Airs.....Grattula

Among the many attractive exhibits at the fair, one in particular will attract the attention of every visitor. It is a large church bell, with complete mountings, ready to be placed in the tower; its rich, full, mellow tones and beautiful casting indicate the purity of the metals used in its composition. This bell, with its fixtures, weighs about 700 pounds, and is presented by Messrs. Henry McShane & Co., proprietors of the McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md. The many visitors to the Centennial Exhibition will remember the great chime of thirteen bells exhibited by this firm which attracted great attention by their richness of tone and perfect harmony. It was pronounced the finest and most perfect chime in this country, and as such received the highest premium at the Exhibition. This chime was purchased by Mrs. A. T. Stewart for the magnificent cathedral now being erected at Garden City. Among other interesting and valuable contributions to the fair are an elegant \$500 parlor set of furniture from the Brooklyn Furniture Company, and an exquisite christening robe from Bloomingdale Brothers, of this city.

During the evenings the vast building will be

illuminated by electric lights. The fair opens daily at noon, and is closed at ten o'clock P. M., excepting on Saturday evenings, when it remains open until midnight.

ARE FAT PEOPLE HEALTHY?

WHY are fat people always complaining? asks some one who entertains the popular though erroneous notion that health is synonymous with fat. Fat people complain because they are diseased. Obesity is an abnormal condition of the system, in which the saccharine and oleaginous elements of the food are assimilated to the partial exclusion of the muscle-forming and brain-producing elements. In proof of this, it is only necessary to assert the well-known fact that excessively fat people are never strong, and seldom distinguished for mental powers or activity. Besides, they are the easy prey of acute and epidemic diseases, and they are the frequent victims of gout, heart disease, and apoplexy. Allan's Anti-Fat is the only known remedy for this disease. It contains no acid, is absolutely harmless, and is warranted to remedy the most confirmed case of obesity, or corpulency.

DO YOU WISH A FAIR SKIN? "The Supreme Skin Remedy" will do all claimed for it, and remove safely and permanently Pimples, Bumps, Blotches, and ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. The great remedy for cutaneous diseases, SULPHIDE OF ARGENTUM, has never failed to give satisfaction. \$1 per package, to any address. Send stamp for information. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS AND EFFICACIOUS. DR. DORNE & CO., 86 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

In this paper will be found a large advertisement of Daniel F. Beatty, the great piano and organ man, of Washington, N. J. This is the first gun from Mr. Beatty since his return from an extensive tour through Europe, and, as usual, it is aimed direct at high prices. His aim has always been to manufacture the best piano and organ that could be made, and then sell them for the least possible price. The result has been the rapid building up of one of the largest trades on the continent. His sales, notwithstanding the hard times, are simply enormous. It will be noticed that he to-day offers one of his handsomest styles of organs at a still greater reduction. Attention is urgently called to the advertisement as a reduction from his very low prices is not to be disregarded at this time, particularly when the offer comes from a house having a world-wide reputation for honest, square dealing.

We have examined the ALKIS REVOLVER, and can recommend it as worth its price and more. It "fills the bill" and the representations of its manufacturer. The pistol sells on its merits.

OUT-OF-TOWN purchasers will do well to send for WALLER & McSORLEY's free catalogue for October, which has all the latest fashion novelties.

THE Asbestos Roofing is the only reliable substitute for tin; it costs only one-half as much, is fully as durable, and can be easily applied by any one. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company are the sole manufacturers.

"NOTHING succeeds like success." The long roll of daily arrivals at the St. Nicholas shows how well this favorite hotel retains its well-earned popularity, and the throngs in its new restaurant indicates a rapid increase of friends and patrons.

THE STANDARD CHROMATIC
Pitch or Tuning Pipe gives correct sound of every tone, natural, sharp or flat. Sold by all music dealers. Mailed on receipt of price, \$1.50.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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RUCHINGS, RUFFINGS, FLATINGS, WORSTED, TO ORDER. Also all kinds of FANCY WORK. Made and designed to order. **SILK STOCKINGS** to order, made on the premises. Send 5c. for sample copy of Illustrated Catalogue and price-list.
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At Reasonable Rates—Money on Life and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HARRICH & CO., 165 & 167 Broadway.

\$10 to \$1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, **BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.**
CLEAR HAVANA Small Cigars. "Graduates" (3 inches). \$11 per 1,000. Sample box by mail, 30c. J. M. AGUIRRE, 246 Sixth Av., New York.

Rheumatism and Gout successfully treated. Permanent cures guaranteed. European Rheumatic Society, 50 W. 26th St.

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Under the direction of Jesuit Fathers, is beautifully situated in a very picturesque and healthy part of New York County. The College affords every facility for the best Classical and Commercial education. Board and Tuition, per year, \$300. For further particulars apply to F. W. GOCKELN, S. J., President.

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N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHERRY STS., below RACE, insure BUILDINGS, GOODS, and MERCHANDISE generally, from Loss or damage by Fire. The Company guarantee to adjust all Losses promptly, and thereby hope to merit the patronage of the public.

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The best Stomach Bitters known, containing most valuable medicinal properties in all cases of Bowel Complaints; a sure specific against Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague, etc. A fine cordial in itself, if taken pure; it is also most excellent for mixing with other cordials, wines, etc. Comparatively the cheapest Bitters in existence.
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EMANCIPATION SUITS, WAISTS, CHEMISETTES, DRESS REFORM CORSET WAISTS, Etc.
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LONG ISLAND SOUND.—THE DANGERS OF NAVIGATION.—PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT COLLISIONS DURING THE PREVALENCE OF FOGS.—SEE PAGE 147.

MME. ELIZABETH VON STAMWITZ.

MME. VON STAMWITZ, the young tragedienne, now playing in the Broadway Theatre, was born in Berlin, in July, 1854, and is probably the only actress who ever ventured at such an early age to adopt a foreign tongue for professional work. She is descended from one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of old Prussia, its members possessing large landed estates in the province of Silesia. Her father held high rank in the military service of the kingdom, and her mother was the daughter of one of the chiefs of the ancient Vanda people, a Slavonic race, dressing in a peculiar manner and having a distinct language. Mme. Stamwitz's early studies were directed by Mme. Peroni, a celebrated actress in her prime, and who has since instructed nearly all the leading German actresses, including Marie Seebach and Charlotte Wolter.

Mme. Von Stamwitz made her debut in the rôle of "Mary Stuart," at the Royal Theatre, Pesth, Hungary, and she subsequently played with great success in nearly all the larger cities of Central Europe.

Three years ago Mme. Von Stamwitz visited America, and after playing very successful engagements in the German language in Chicago, San Francisco and other Western cities, she returned to Europe. When she again came to this country, she turned her attention to the study of the English language, with the object of following in the footsteps of her illustrious countrywoman, Mme. Janauschek. Last season she made her first venture in her newly chosen career at Washington, D. C., playing *Messalina*, *Mary Tudor*, *Deborah*, and *Lady Macbeth*, and winning high encomiums from press and public.

Mme. Stamwitz possesses all the great elements essential to success, and possesses them in royal profusion, viz., great personal beauty, a majestic but graceful figure, facial expression at once mobile and full of force, all the fire of early youth, and a voice flexible and powerful in the extreme; add to these qualities the graces of culture, and little more can be imagined necessary.

Mme. Von Stamwitz made her metropolitan debut on October 21st, as *Messalina*, the Roman Empress, at the Broadway Theatre. The tragedy of "Messalina" was written by Ad. Wilbrandt, a well-known German author, and was produced for the first time at the Imperial Theatre, in Vienna, when the celebrated Charlotte Wolter assumed the rôle of *Messalina*. The tragedy was played one hundred consecutive nights in Vienna, and met with like success in Berlin, where it was produced with the same artist in the title rôle over sixty times.

UPTOWN RETAIL TRADE.

THE retail drygoods trade of New York has for some years advanced steadily northward, and with each move, some enterprising firm has opened a store larger and finer than any of their competitors. We illustrate in this number the new building just completed and occupied by Stern Brothers, and which is no exception to the general rule. It is situated most admirably on Twenty-third street, midway between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and extends through the whole depth of the block to Twenty-second Street. Near the leading hotels, all the stage lines, several street railways, the depots of both the elevated roads, yet away from their noise and bustle, Stern Brothers' new store is one of the landmarks of the metropolis, and will become immediately popular with all their old and many new patrons. The structure, covering four city lots, is of iron, five stories high, and is built from plans by Henry Fernbach, of this city, with special reference to the demands of its business. The most scrupulous attention has been given to every detail. Nothing has been omitted which would promote the



MME. ELIZABETH VON STAMWITZ, AS "MESSALINA, THE ROMAN EMPRESS," NOW BEING PLAYED AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MORI.

convenience of patrons or the comfort of its permanent occupants. Otis elevators, for passengers and freight, run from the basement to the top of the building. Steam pipes for heating, and water-pipes and hose for protection against fire, are everywhere. Daylight and fresh air are abundant in both sales and working rooms, while, to promote the health and welfare of nearly four hundred employes, a steam-cooking apparatus, from which the best of tea and coffee are produced, has been erected in the basement, and ample room and time are provided for the daily lunch. For the greater celerity and dispatch of business, every person in the great establishment is, by electric bells and speaking tubes, brought into instant communication with the central office on the main floor.

The entire building is finished throughout in hard wood, all the counters, shelving, etc., being of that substance. Some of the smaller rooms on the upper floor, used for exhibiting and fitting costumes, are finished with much taste and elegance. The first, second and third floors are all devoted to the demands of customers. The greater part of the third floor will be devoted to their Country Order Department, which will be one of the features of their new establishment, thus enabling persons residing out of the city to take advantage of all novelties in their various departments at the same scale of low prices as those living in town. On the latter floor are also the private offices of the firm, the entire fourth floor being occupied by the manufacturing departments.

The firm of Stern Brothers has been eleven years in existence, and the fruits of their labor, as visible in this spacious and excellent building, appear eminently creditable and satisfactory. Their facilities for foreign and domestic trade have steadily increased, and, importing directly, they are able to lay before their customers every foreign novelty at the earliest moment, and often ahead of all competitors.

THE BARINGS.

FRANCIS BARING, a Lutheran minister, settled in England about a century ago, and his grandsons established themselves in business in London. The younger brother, Francis, had the chief management of the concern, and so successful was he that Lord Shelburne, who called him the "prince of merchants," recommended him for a baronetcy. Sir Francis left the business to his sons, and it ultimately centred in the second son, Alexander, whose financial influence over the continental Cabinets was so potent that the Duc de Richelieu called him one of the "great powers of Europe," while at home he received the familiar title of "Alexander the Great." While still at the head of his house of business he was created Lord Ashburton, and became famous as the British representative at Washington in 1842, when the treaty was negotiated which bears his name. Nor was this the only title that the family gained, for the third baronet was created Baron Northbrook in 1866, and his son, the late Viceroy of India, has recently been raised to the dignity of an earldom. So that the titles of Ashburton and Northbrook have both been derived directly from the mercantile success of the great house of Barings.

A RAILWAY UP VESUVIUS.

TOURISTS who have rambled and scrambled up Mount Vesuvius, and experienced the labor of its ascension, will be interested to learn that M. Obliet, a Naples banker, proposes to build a railway from the foot to the crater. A double line, supported on pillars, and 919 yards long, will carry the trains, each of which will consist of four carriages holding four passengers each, and will be moved by wire rope connected with stationary engines. As one train ascends, the other will come



NEW YORK CITY.—RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ON TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—NEW QUARTERS OF STERN BROTHERS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.

LONG ISLAND SOUND.—THE DANGERS OF NAVIGATION.—PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT COLLISIONS DURING THE PREVALENCE OF FOGS.—SEE PAGE 147.

down. Each carriage will be fitted with automatic brakes. There are those who think that this will take all the romance out of the ascent, and who sneeringly ask if the crater is to be shown by gas-light. Others say that, year by year, "notable undertakings like this are rubbing the gloom off of whatever is strange and beautiful in nature."

STERN BRO'S

HAVE TAKEN POSSESSION OF THEIR
NEW BUILDING,
32, 34, and 36
WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET
BETWEEN
BROADWAY & SIXTH AVENUE,
AND, IN ADDITION TO THEIR PRESENT DEPARTMENTS, DISPLAY SPLENDID LINES OF
Dress Goods,
Mourning Goods,
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Cloaks and Mantles,
Trimmed Millinery,
Furs, Seal-skin Sacques,
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Stationery,

IN ALL OF WHICH WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER
Decided Bargains.

OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE FOUND
THE MOST AGREEABLE, SELECT, AND EASIEST
OF ACCESS OF ANY IN THE CITY.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILROAD,
23d STREET AND 6th AVE. STATION,
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BROADWAY HORSE CARS,
SIXTH AVENUE HORSE CARS,
CROSS-TOWN CARS,
42d AND GRAND STS. FERRIES,

Pass within half block.

BROADWAY AND 23d ST. STAGES,
TWENTY-THIRD STREET HORSE CARS,
IN INTERSECTING EVERY CAR AND
STAGE LINE IN THE CITY,

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KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, 6 for \$7.
On y plain seams to finish.
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An elegant set of extra heavy Gold-plated Buttons presented
to purchasers of 6 shirts.

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CANTON FLANNEL VESTS and DRAWERS, very
best, 75 cents each.
RED FLANNEL (TWILLED) VESTS and DRAWERS,
very best, \$1.50 each.
SCARLET, WHITE and FANCY KNIT UNDERWEAR,
in all the latest styles, at the following prices: 75c., \$1,
\$1.25, \$1.50.

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FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS, 6 for 75 cents.
FOUR-PLY LINEN CUFFS, \$1.50 half-dozen.

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BEST GINGHAM, Patent Protected Ribs, \$1 each.
EXTRA FINE TWILLED SILK, Parasol Frames, \$3
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KEEP'S KID GLOVES (GENTS).

VERY BEST ONE BUTTON, our own make, war-
ranted, \$1.15 per pair.
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Samples and circulars mailed free, on application.
All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Shirts only delivered free.
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the most favorable terms.

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Restores, Preserves and Beautifies the Complexion.
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KELLOGG, LOTT, JANACHSEK, and hundreds of others.
Contains nothing that will injure the most delicate skin.
Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per bottle.
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With New Improved and Carefully Selected
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Imitation Gold Watches.
\$3, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each; Chains \$2
to \$12 to match. Jewelry of the same. Sent
C.O.D. by Express. Send stamp for Illus-
trated Circular. COLLINS METAL WATCH
FACTORY, 335 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3806

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflakes, Damask, etc., no 2 alike,
with name, 10c. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

Waller & McSorley

DRYGOODS HOUSE,

245 Grand Street, N. Y.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. MAGNIFICENT ASSORT-
MENT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

GREAT BARGAINS

Dress Goods,
Mourning Goods,
Silks, Suits, Cloaks,
Dolmans, Wraps,
Shawls, Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Cloakings,
Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Corsets, Flannels,
Blankets, Domesticals,
Housekeeping Drygoods,
Etc., Etc.

CATALOGUES FREE.

OUR BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1876-7, WILL BE SENT
FREE ON APPLICATION.

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED AND CAREFULLY
AND PROMPTLY FILLED. SATISFACTION GUAR-
ANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Waller & McSorley,
245 Grand Street, N. Y.

I Cure FITS

To the Editor: DEAR SIR—
Please inform your readers
that I have a positive remedy
for the cure of the above dis-
ease, and that by its use in my practice I have cured
thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long stand-
ing, and will give

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
for a case it will not cure or greatly benefit. Indeed,
so strong is my faith, I will send

ONE BOTTLE FREE,
together with a valuable treatise, to any sufferers ad-
dressing me, giving their name, express and P. O. ad-
dress. Please show this letter to any one you may
know who is suffering with this terrible disease, and
oblige,
Respectfully yours,
DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

BOHEMIAN BIER.

SCHMITT & KOEHLER.
Central Park Lager Bier
Brewery,
Brewery & Office, 150-165
E. 50th St. Ice house and
Rock-vaits, 56-57th Street,
Ave. A, and East River, N. Y.

We guarantee "BOHEMIAN BIER" to equal
Imported Bier in all respects, and to Excel Domestic
and Western Biers in Taste, Color and Substance,
thus making it the

"BEST SHIPPING BIER."
Sold cheaper than Western Bier.

TRY IT! IT HAS NO EQUAL!
**YARNALL'S
EXTERMINATOR,**
FOR DESTROYING
RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, &c.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
AMOS H. YARNALL'S SONS,
Philadelphia.
For Sale by all Druggists.

OPIMUM
Habit Cured.
A CERTAIN & SURE CURE.
LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES. A Trial Bottle Free.
MRS. J. A. DROLLINGER, La Porte, Ind.
Box 1008.
(Formerly MRS. DR. & E. COLLINS.)

B. Shoninger Organ Co.,
New Haven, Conn.
[Established 1850.]

OVER 50,000 OF OUR INSTRUMENTS
IN USE.

Manufacturers of first-class Organs and Upright Piano-
fortes. Highest honors awarded to us at the U. S. Cen-
tenial Exhibition, 1876, at Philadelphia, and the Ex-
position Universelle de 1875, at Paris, France. We are the
only makers that box a fine stool free with each Organ
and Piano. All our Organs are so constructed as to
exclude mice. A liberal discount to the clergy, teachers,
Sunday-schools, etc. Illustrated catalogues mailed post-
paid, etc.

**COMPLETE
NOTARY & LEVER PRESSES**
Send 2 stamps for cat. of full
line of Presses, types, etc.
DAVID W. WAYSON, Man'g.
227 Washington St., Boston.

BEATTY'S OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.

ONLY \$85.00



This Beautiful Piano Upright
Cabinet or Parlor Organ, (115
only), New Style No. 1885,
Dimensions—Height 53 inches,
Depth 26 ins., Length 50 ins.,
Three (3) sets of Reeds, thir-
teen (13) Stops, (1) Solenoid,
(2) Vox Celeste, (3) Vox (4) Wal-
diana, (5) Flauto, (6) Vox
Humilis, (7) Principium, (8)
Hautboy, (9) Diapason, (10)
Dulcet, (11) Grand Organ, (12)
Principal Forte, (13) Flute,
Five Octaves, Upright Bellows
with immense power. Hinged
Lamp Stands, out of sight when
not in use. Beatty's Improved
Knee Swell, and Beatty's New
Swell Magnificent highly dis-
tinct Black Walnut Case and
Elegant French Veneered Pan-
els. All late improvements.
Voice when heard 800 lbs. It
contains Beatty's New Vox Ce-
leste Stop which is by far the
sweetest and most perfect that
has ever been attained. Char-
acteristic is the universal ex-
clamation of critics and lovers of
sweet music who have heard it
being performed by a professional
inimitable.
Regular Retail Price asked
for such an instrument
Agents about....\$340.
I will sell this Beautiful
Organ during this month
in order to have it in-
duced, boxed and de-
livered on Cars for only
\$85.00

Can be shipped on an
Hour's Notice.
Please send your order by let-
ter or telegraph. No money
required until you are
entirely satisfied. Pay
for the instrument only
after you have fully tes-
ted it at your own home.
If it is not as represented,
return it at my expense, I pay-
ing freight charges both ways.
This offer is not good after this month and that
I positively will not deviate
from this price. Beatty's
warranted for 6 years.
I want this instrument more
generally introduced, hence
this unparalleled offer.

It is about the actual cost of manufacturing. Order at once, as every Organ when introduced in a new
locality sells others, as it is a standing advertisement. Hence I can thus give you this
splendid bargain by selling you the first one at cost. You will do well to accept this great bargain.
Over seventy thousand of Beatty's Celebrated Pianos and Organs are now in actual use throughout the
civilized world, and I challenge anyone to show one that does not give perfect satisfaction. Sales now very
large, constantly increasing at a rapid rate. The most successful house in America. More unsolicited
testimonials than any manufacturer. I have extended my sales now over the entire world. The sun
shines nowhere but it lights my instruments. Since my recent return from an extended tour through
the Continent of Europe, I am more determined than ever that no city, town or village throughout the
entire civilized world shall be unrepresented by my celebrated instruments. Beware of imitations! My
great success has brought into existence, hundreds of irresponsible imitators. Beware! Buy the best!
But avoid the monopolists, and irresponsible houses. Illustrated Newspaper with much information about
cost of Pianos and Organs, free to any address. This Advertisement will appear but once,
and nothing can be saved on this instrument by correspondence. Order now! If you do not want one
yourself, order one and make your friend a handsome present. This is the greatest offer yet made.
Address, **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.**

H.W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

Pure, Undiluted Paints, Full Body, and Full U. S. Standard Measure.
No other Paints for structural purposes equal these in quality, richness of color, covering capacity, and dura-
bility. Sample cards free by mail. ROOF PAINTS for Tin Roofs, Iron Work, etc. FIREPROOF PAINTS for inside
Woodwork.

H. W. JOHNS MFG CO., 87 Maiden Lane, New York,
Manufacturers of Asbestos Roofing, Boiler Coverings, Sheathings, Cements, Coatings, etc.
Liberal inducements to dealers and reliable men as local salesmen in the smaller cities and towns.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A
FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1876,
AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the
Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable
purposes, in 1808, with a Capital of \$1,000,000, to which
it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000. Its
Grand Single Number Distribution will
take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never
scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES:
1 Capital Prize.....\$30,000
1 Capital Prize.....10,000
1 Capital Prize.....5,000
2 Prizes of \$2,500.....5,000
6 Prizes of 1,000.....5,000
20 Prizes of 500.....10,000
100 Prizes of 100.....10,000
200 Prizes of 50.....10,000
500 Prizes of 20.....10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10.....10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:
9 Approximation Prizes of \$200.....2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 100.....1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 50.....900

1,857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400
Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prom-
inent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to
the Home Office in New Orleans.
Write, clearly stating full address, for further informa-
tion, or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to **H. L. PLUM,**
319 Broadway, New York.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under
the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T.
BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

**EDUCATE
YOUR BOYS!**
Give them a Printing Press,
ALL PRICES—FROM \$1 to \$100.
BUSINESS MEN
Do your own Printing. "Economy
is Wealth." The best and cheapest
Presses are made by J. F. W. Durman,
19 German St. Baltimore, Md.
Price List Sent Free.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS AT FACTORY
REDUCTION TO CLOSE OUT PRESENT STOCK OF 200
New and Second-hand Instruments of first-
class makers, fully warranted, and at prices
that DEFY COMPETITION, for cash or in-
stallments. AGENTS WANTED FOR WATERS'
SUPERIOR BELL ORGANS and PIANOS.
Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE
WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Deal-
ers, 40 East 14th-st., N. Y. Also General
Agts. for SHONINGER'S Celebrated ORGANS.**

ANTI-LEAN.

The Great Fattening Remedy and Blood
Purifier.

THE greatest medical discovery of the age for produc-
ing the healthy adipose secretions, and developing
all parts of the body.



BEFORE. AFTER.
It will speedily increase healthy flesh and muscle. It
will increase the vital power. It will stop tendency to ema-
ciation. It will give an appetite. It will regenerate the
whole system. It vitalizes the blood, supplying such
ingredients as may be required. It promotes vigor in
the organs which depend for health on the involuntary
muscular action, viz.: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach,
and Genitals. It will cure Consumption. It will cure
Fever and Ague, General Debility and Nervous Prostra-
tion.

An endless chain of good effects follows the use of
Dr. JUDGE'S ANTI-LEAN, and we are safe in saying, from
a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not pos-
sessed by any other combination. This has been used
in my practice for years, and has not in a single instance
failed when used as directed. It will fill a want long
felt, there never having been an article of this kind be-
fore offered to the public.

It has been demonstrated and proved beyond all doubt
that, on a post-mortem examination of different persons
advanced in life, and who have died from an affection of
some other organic disease than Consumption, that at
certain periods of life they were afflicted with tubercu-
losis, or pulmonary consumption, and have recovered by
an increase of adipose tissue or flesh, and subsequently
formed a cicatrix in the lung, and arrested all tubercular
deposits, and saving the healthy tissue and mucous mem-
brane of the lungs, has restored thousands who have
lived to a good old age.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. For sale by all druggists, or
sent by express on receipt of price.

DR. J. D. JUDGE & CO., Proprietors,
79 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.

SUFFERERS
FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY,
etc., can learn of a certain
and speedy remedy, free,
by addressing, Dr. JAMES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

40 Fashionable Perfumed CARDS, no 2 alike, name
in Jet, 10c. Franklin Printing Co., Northford Ct.

50 CUPID and Swiss Motto, Shells of the Ocean,
and Stylized assorted Cards for 25c., with name.
Agents' Outfit, 10c. L. L. Carl Co., Box 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.

25 Chromo Cards, Cupids, Mottos, Flowers, etc. No 2
alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

down. Each carriage will be fitted with automatic brakes. There are those who think that this will take all the romance out of the ascent, and who sneeringly ask if the crater is to be shown by gas-light. Others say that, year by year, "notable undertakings like this are rubbing the gloss off of whatever is strange and beautiful in nature."

STERN BRO'S

HAVE TAKEN POSSESSION OF THEIR
NEW BUILDING,
32, 34, and 36
WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET
BETWEEN
BROADWAY & SIXTH AVENUE,
AND, IN ADDITION TO THEIR PRESENT DEPART-
MENTS, DISPLAY SPLENDID LINES OF
Dress Goods,
Mourning Goods,
Parisian Costumes,
Cloaks and Mantles,
Trimmed Millinery,
Furs, Seal-skin Sacques,
Fur-lined Garments,
Lace Curtains,
Stationery,
IN ALL OF WHICH WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER
Decided Bargains.

OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE FOUND
THE MOST AGREEABLE, SELECT, AND EASIEST
OF ACCESS OF ANY IN THE CITY.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILROAD,
23d STREET AND 6th AVE. STATION,
FIFTH AVENUE STAGES,
MADISON AVENUE STAGES,
BROADWAY HORSE CARS,
SIXTH AVENUE HORSE CARS,
CROSS-TOWN CARS,
42d AND GRAND STS. FERRIES,

Pass within half block.

BROADWAY AND 23d ST. STAGES,
TWENTY-THIRD STREET HORSE CARS,
INTERSECTING EVERY CAR AND
STAGE LINE IN THE CITY,

Pass the Door.
STERN BROTHERS.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

We cannot make better Shirts at any price.
Made from WAMUTIA MUSLIN. Bosoms 3-ply
Lined. The very best.
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, 6 for \$7.
On y plain seams to finish.
KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, very best, to measure, 6
for \$8. Fit guaranteed.
An elegant set of extra heavy Gold-plated Buttons pre-
sented to purchasers of 6 shirts.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR.

CANTON FLANNEL VESTS AND DRAWERS, very
best, 75 cents each.
RED FLANNEL (TWILLED) VESTS AND DRAWERS,
very best, \$1.50 each.
SCARLET WHITE and FANCY KNIT UNDERWEAR,
in all the latest styles, at the following prices: 75c., \$1,
\$1.25, \$1.50.

KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, Etc.

FOUR-PLY LINED COLLARS, 6 for 75 cents.
FOUR-PLY LINED CUFFS, \$1.50 half-dozen.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

BEST GINGHAM. Patent Protected Ribs, \$1 each.
EXTRA FINE TWILLED SILK, Parasol Frames, \$3
each.

KEEP'S KID GLOVES (GENTS').

VERY BEST ONE BUTTON, our own make, war-
ranted, \$1.15 per pair.
VERY BEST TWO BUTTON, our own make, war-
ranted, \$1.25 per pair.
Samples and circulars mailed free, on application.
All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Shirts only delivered free.
Merchants will be furnished with Trade Circulars, on
application, as we are prepared to furnish the trade on
the most favorable terms.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.,

165 and 167 Mercer St., New York.
We refer, by permission, to publishers of this paper.

CHAMPLIN'S LIQUID PEARL

An Unequaled Toilet Preparation.
Restores, Preserves and Beautifies the Complexion.
Used and endorsed by Mrs. SCOTT SIMPSON, CLARA LOUISA
KILLGORE, LORRA, JARASCHKE, and hundreds of others.
Contains nothing that will injure the most delicate skin.
Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per bottle.
CHAMPLIN & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

MARCY'S DISCORTICONS
With New Improved and Carefully Selected
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES,
L. J. MARCY, 1540 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
For convenience and efficiency, for private or for
public use, they stand
UNRIVALED.
Circulars free. Catalogues, 10 cents.
Scientific Manual, 6th Ed., 75 cents.
Splendid Outfits at Bottom Prices.

Imitation Gold Watches.
\$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each; Chains \$2
to \$12 to match. Jewelry of the same. Sent
C.O.D., by Express. Send stamp for Illus-
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FACTORY, 335 Broadway, N. Y. Box 300.

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ONLY \$85.



This Beautiful Piano Upright
Cabinet or Parlor Organ, (illus-
trated) New Style No. 1885,
Dimensions—Height 58 inches,
Depth 36 inches, Length 50 inches.
Three (3) sets of Reeds, thir-
teen (13) Stops, (1) Melodion,
(2) Vox Celeste, (2) Vox (3) Re-
gatta, (3) Violins, (3) Vox
Humilis, (3) Principal, (3)
Harp, (3) Flute, (3) Bassoon,
(3) Trumpet, (3) Grand Organ, (3)
Principal Forte, (3) Flute,
Five Octaves, Upright Bellows
with immense power. Hinged
Lamp Stand, cut of eight when
not in use. Beatty's Improved
Knee Well, and Beatty's New
Excelsior Grand Organ, and
Beatty's Magnificent highly finish-
ed Black Walnut Case and
Elegant French Veneered Pan-
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Weight when boxed 200 lbs. It
contains Beatty's New Vox Ce-
leste Stop which is by far the
sweetest and most perfect that
has ever been introduced. Charm-
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tion of critics and lovers of
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of harmony thrown out by the
Beatty Grand Organ Excelsior
Knee Well, from the scale be-
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is inimitable.

Regular Retail Price asked
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is Wealth." The best and cheapest
Presses are made by J. F. W. Dorman,
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REDUCTION TO CLOSE OUT PRESENT STOCK OF 200
New and Second-hand Instruments of first-
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that DEFY COMPETITION, for cash or in-
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ANTI-LEAN,

The Great Fattening Remedy and Blood
Purifier.

THE greatest medical discovery of the age for produc-
ing the healthy adipose secretions, and developing
all parts of the body.



BEFORE. It will speedily increase healthy flesh and muscle. It
will increase the vital power. It will stop tendency to ema-
ciation. It will give an appetite. It will regenerate the
whole system. It vitalizes the blood, supplying such
ingredients as may be required. It promotes vigor in
the organs which depend for health on the involuntary
muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach,
and Genitals. It will cure Consumption, will cure
Fever and Ague, General Debility and Nervous Prostra-
tion.

An endless chain of good effects follows the use of
Dr. JUDGE'S ANTI-LEAN, and we are safe in saying, from
a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not pos-
sessed by any other combination. This has been used
in my practice for years, and has not in a single instance
failed when used as directed. It will fill a want long
felt, there never having been an article of this kind be-
fore offered to the public.

It has been demonstrated and proved beyond all doubt
that, on a post-mortem examination of different persons
advanced in life, and who have died from an affection of
some other organic disease than Consumption, that at
certain periods of life they were afflicted with tubercu-
losis, or pulmonary consumption, and have recovered by
an increase of adipose tissue or flesh, and subsequently
formed a cicatrix in the lung, and arrested all tubercular
deposit, and saving the healthy tissue and mucous mem-
brane of the lungs, has restored thousands who have
lived to a good old age.

Price \$1.50 per bottle. For sale by all druggists, or
sent by express on receipt of price.
DR. J. D. JUDGE & CO., Proprietors,
79 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.

SUFFERERS

from NERVOUS DEBILITY,
etc., can learn of a certain
and speedy remedy, free,
by addressing, Dr. JACQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

40 Fashionable Perfumed CARDS no 2 alike, name
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THE ROB ROY

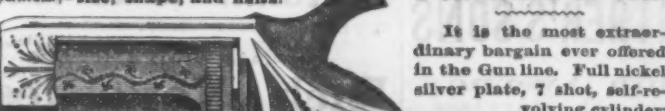
The most elegantly engraved, and easily carried.



When we offered our new Rob Roy at \$2.50 we considered that we were offering the biggest bargain ever known, and we were, but the Alexis is a better weapon in every particular than the Rob Roy, and is as good in every way and better in some than a Smith & Wesson or Colt. The fact that this Revolver could not be made for \$2.50 is self-evident (the engraving alone costs \$2.00); we will explain our ability to furnish them. It is a well-known fact abroad that Revolvers are made better in the United States than elsewhere, and cheaper; just before the late Russo-Turkish war the largest order ever placed in this country for Revolvers was received by one of the largest manufacturers in Connecticut from a leading firm in St. Petersburg, Russia, Messrs. Vladimir Ivanov & Co., for 30,000 of the above Revolvers, the actual cost of which was to be not less than \$6.00. The entire lot was put through the works, and the first delivery and payment thereon made; the war prevented the above firm from fulfilling the contract, and threw the goods back on the manufacturer's hands, and we have just completed negotiations which gives us sole and exclusive control of the entire lot at one quarter their actual cost. Every Revolver is made as heavy, the engraving is the finest ever seen in this country, the workmanship equal to a Colt. The stock is Ebony, the most expensive wood that could be used for this purpose. The metal is finest English steel, the barrel being superbly rifled its entire length; the barrel is octagonal, the cylinder fluted, as shown in cut. The shape of this Revolver is what is called the New Russian Model (similar to the Smith & Wesson 38 calibre, N. M.), giving a firm grip in the hand, preventing the Revolver's throwing up, and producing elegant shooting at long range. This Revolver uses the EXTRA LONG RIFLE Cartridge, and will hold 100 rounds. It weighs 13 ounces, having an extra heavy and very long barrel, greatly enhancing its value as a target pistol. The demand for this Revolver will be unequalled, and we respectfully suggest an immediate order. We guarantee more than satisfaction in every instance, and a better Revolver than \$10 will buy from any other firm. They are simply elegant in design and finish, and the above beautiful engraving shows the engraving being made from a photograph of the Revolver, exactly representing it, and we will refund the money in every instance where our representation is at fault. Every one should own a good Revolver, and this opportunity will never occur again. We will send this Revolver C. O. D., with privilege of examination at the express office, to any point east of the Mississippi River on receipt of one dollar, which will be deducted from the bill; or we will, when the cash in full comes with order, give free a box of extra long target Cartridges. (The fact that this Revolver uses the extra long Rifle Cartridge makes it doubly valuable, and places it far ahead of all similar ones in the market.) We will send it by mail to any address for 20 cents extra; if sent by mail cash in full must accompany order; we cannot send C. O. D. by mail, neither can cartridges be sent by mail. A full and complete set of cleaning tools go with each Revolver, and they are packed in an elegant box. The prices will be as follows, from which no deviation will be made, except in dozen lots—Alexis Revolver, as described above, with EBONY Stock, \$2.50; with an elegantly engraved Rubber Stock (same as on Smith & Wesson), \$3.15; with a fine \$2 Ivory Stock, \$3.75; or with an elegant \$3 Pearl Stock, \$4.50. The last Revolver we believe will compare with any \$15 Revolver in the world, and for presentation would make an elegant and beautiful gift. We know that this Revolver is all that we claim for it, and is the biggest bargain we will ever offer. Those who brought our Rob Roy last spring will have no hesitation in purchasing the Alexis, for big a bargain as the Rob Roy was, this Revolver is far ahead of it. Address, C. W. TURNER & ROSS, Dealers in Fire-Arms, Sporting and Military, 93 Water St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

MODEL REVOLVER, THE ALEXIS.

A \$10 Revolver for \$2.50.

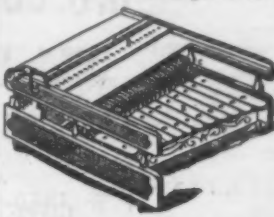


It is the most extraordinary bargain ever offered in the Gun line. Full nickel silver plate, 7 shot, self-revolving cylinder; weight 13 oz., and uses extra long Rifle Cartridges.

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THE PHONOGRAPHIC PIANO.

On the Principle of the Wonderful Phonograph.



This instrument is just perfected, and is having an immense sale. Nothing like it has before been seen. It will play any tune that ever was written, and is the most wonderful musical instrument in the world. Simply running a strip of cardboard, upon which any tune has been stamped, under the roller, sets the Machine in motion and causes the Piano to play. There are two rows of keys, one under A, and one under B. A is the sounding box. This instrument is much better than an expensive music box, and will play any tune, and in all meters. It is suitable for dancing music and accompaniment to singing, and will afford more interest, both to your own family and to company, than any other musical instrument. The cases, frame, etc., are hard wood, finely polished. The keys, strikers and other machinery, are all metal. It will never get out of order. A child can operate it. It would be one of the most appropriate presents to make any one, especially where there is no piano. In point of execution and fineness of tone it will compare favorably with a one hundred dollar music box, and its capacity is unlimited. Price, complete, with full directions, music strips, etc., \$5. We predict for this instrument a most wonderful sale. It is going faster than any musical instrument ever invented. Its action is perfectly marvelous. The music is superb, and everybody delighted. No knowledge of music required, and a child can operate it and furnish music for any occasion.

CHARLES H. SPAULDING & CO.,
52 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

Agents wanted in every County, to whom exclusive territory will be given.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY WONDER OF THE AGE.

Piano or Organ playing learned in ONE DAY!



MASON'S CHART.

A CHILD 10 YEARS OLD CAN UNDERSTAND IT PERFECTLY.

This most wonderful invention has been before the public (in its perfected form) less than one year, and we have sold over 40,000, which is the surest test of its unparalleled merit; and orders are received daily from every country on the globe. It is a new theory, and a decided departure from the old or any other method. Mason's Chart is a Machine which fits over the keys of a piano or organ, indicating exactly where and how the hands are to be placed, and the proper keys to strike, changing its position and arrangement to suit the key in which the piece is written that you wish to play. They are perfectly infallible in their results. If you can read you can play the Piano or Organ in one day better than a Teacher could teach you in three months. If you have no Piano you can learn at some friend's house, and astonish all with your knowledge. Dexter Smith, the editor of the leading musical paper in the world, says: "They should find a place in every house, whether there is a Piano or Organ or not. They are to music what the multiplication table is to arithmetic." It gives decided satisfaction in every case. It cannot do otherwise, saving, as it does, a hundred times its cost, and in its great simplicity lies its unequalled success. MUSIC TEACHERS THEMSELVES UNRESENTINGLY INDORSE IT. The price is ONE DOLLAR for a complete set (4 forms), and includes payment of postage by us. Favorable terms to Agents and the Trade.



\$1.75 worth of CHOICE MUSIC given away ABSOLUTELY FREE!

SPECIAL OFFER.

In order to thoroughly introduce this most wonderful invention at once in every town where this paper reaches, we will give absolutely free to every subscriber of this paper who buys a Mason's Chart, at our regular retail price (\$1), our Musical Album, containing \$1.75 worth of the choicest and latest music, handsomely bound in book-form. It is necessary that you cut out this voucher and send with your order. When that is sent we will not give the music, as that is intended as a present solely to the subscribers of this paper. We send the Chart by mail, prepaid, for One Dollar. If you desire the Musical Album sent by mail, inclose 10 cents extra, otherwise we shall send it by express. This is positively no humbug. Our sole reason for making this unparalleled offer is to introduce our wonderful Chart at once throughout the whole world. THE TURNER MANUFACTURING CO., 93 Water Street, Boston, Mass., Sole Agents.

VOUCHER.
TO BE CUT OUT AND SENT WITH ORDER.
I wish to take advantage of your offer to subscribers of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. Inclosed I hand you one dollar for a complete set of Mason's Charts; you will also send me your present, the Musical Album, free, for which I inclose the necessary postage (10 cents). I agree to help the sale of Mason's Charts to the best of my ability.

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Commonwealth Distribution Co.,
Legalized by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and supervised by Hon. R. G. WINTERBURN, Ex-Treasurer, Gen'l. T. A. HARRIS, and other prominent citizens that may be designated by ticket-holders, will hold their SIXTH POPULAR DRAWING in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.
Sealing: No Postponement!
Nearly 2,000 Prizes Aggregating \$115,400 in Cash!

AND TICKETS ONLY \$3.
In consequence of its popularity, and in compliance with request of numerous ticket-buyers, the management again present the following attractive and UNPRECEDENTED SCHEME!!

1 Prize.....\$30,000	100 Prizes \$100 ea. \$10,000
1 Prize.....10,000	300 Prizes 50 ea. 15,000
1 Prize.....5,000	500 Prizes 20 ea. 10,000
10 Prizes \$1,000 each 10,000	1,000 Prizes 10 ea. 10,000
20 Prizes \$500 each 10,000	
9 Prizes \$300 each, Approximation Prizes.....	\$2,700
9 Prizes 200 each " " " " " " " " " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each " " " " " " " " " "	900
1,900 Prizes.....	\$115,400

Whole Tickets, \$3. Half Tickets, \$1.50.
27 Tickets, \$50.

Remit by Post-office Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft, or Express. Full list of Drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information, address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or, T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or B. H. PORTER & CO., Eastern Agents, 1,227 Broadway, New York.

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Compound Oxygen—The new cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Headache, etc., by a revitalizing process. Remarkable Cures have been made in Chronic and Nervous Diseases, which are attracting wide attention. Refer by Permission to Rt. Rev. Juc. J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Va.; Rev. Father James Knott, Germantown, Pa.; Sisters of Charity, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Norfolk, Va.; Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, T. S. Arthur, and others who have used and been largely benefited by this treatment. Sent Free! Brochure (200 pp.) with many testimonials to most remarkable cures. DR. STARKER & PALKE, 1112 Girard Street, Phila.

Price Reduced from 50c. to 25c. each.
OUR NEW POCKET COIN CASKET.
Holds over \$5.00 worth of Silver Coin in Half Dollars, Quarters, Dimes, and Nickels. The slightest movement of the thumb pushes the desired coin into your hand, and another one takes its place. Beautiful in design, elegantly nickel silver-plated, and perfect in its operation. Sample, post-paid, 25c. Agents! trial package of 6 for 11c. Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue of other novelties FREE. E. NASON & CO., 111 Nassau Street, New York.

65 MIXED CARDS with name, 10c. and stamp. Agent's Outfit, 10c. L. C. Cox & Co., Bristol, Ct.

CUT THIS OUT. A GRAND OFFER! SILVERWARE FREE FOR ALL

The Old Reliable ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., whose Metropolitan Headquarters are located at 258 Broadway, New York City, and Factory at Providence, R. I., have determined to introduce goods of their manufacture in every city and hamlet in the United States and Canada. To do this, we will present to each lady reader of this paper a set (6) of our COIN PLATED SILVER SPOONS, with your last name or initials elegantly engraved on each Spoon, the only charge will be 75 cents to defray expense of engraving name, packing and shipping charges. To avail yourself of this grand holiday offer, it will be necessary to cut out the attached Certificate No. 34, and forward it with 75 cents on or before February 1st, 1879, to the Royal Manufacturing Co., New York.



CUT THIS CERTIFICATE OUT.
It will not appear in this paper again.
On receipt of this Certificate, together with seventy-five cents in Currency, Silver or Postage Stamps we agree to hand engrave any last name or initials as desired on a set (6) of our best quality Coin Plated Silver Spoons, and prepay all shipping charges to any part of the United States or Canada; provided this certificate is forwarded to us on or before Feb. 1st, 1879.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., 258 Broadway, N. Y.
We claim for our Silver Plated Ware that for durability and elegance of design we can not be excelled. We first heavily plate with nickel—the hardest white metal known—and then follow with a plating of pure Coin Silver, thus making the most durable plate yet discovered, and you will find by enquiry at any dealer, that quality and design will compare favorably with the best. On each and every article of our Table Cutlery our name is stamped and we have our design copyrighted, thus preventing irresponsible and unscrupulous dealers and advertisers from palming off an article of our manufacture at high prices. On the handle of each Spoon is a crown with the word ROYAL in the band, and on the reverse side R. M. Co. is stamped. In addition to the above offer should you wish to order Knives, Forks or Table Spoons at the same time you order Tea Spoons we will furnish any article or all of them at the following reduced prices, and prepay all shipping charges, viz.: 6 Solid Steel Knives, blade and handle one solid piece, best steel covered with a heavy plating of Nickel and Silver, \$1.15; 6 Forks, 4 tines; 12 Table Spoons, \$1.50; or total for Knives, Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, \$4.45. The Table Spoons and Forks are of the same design and of the same quality as the Tea Spoons, and will be engraved without extra cost, the Knives being of steel will not be engraved.
Remember we do not stamp your name, but have experienced workmen engrave your last name in full or initials as desired. We will not furnish any of the above goods at prices named unless accompanied by the above Certificate, as we only wish to send out a limited quantity as an advertisement, and engraving in any family we place our Table Ware it will be a standing advertisement for the sale of our other goods, a catalogue of which is mailed with each shipment.
As to our reliability we quote the following from our New York papers, and refer you to any responsible house in this city.
"The Royal Manufacturing Co., 258 and 260 Broadway, is one of the most reliable, enterprising and responsible houses of this city."—Editorial American Farmer, N. Y., April 1878.
"The Royal Manufacturing Co. of this city have established a well earned reputation for reliability by sending out goods guaranteed to be exactly as represented, and by this means purchasers get only the best goods at more reasonable figures than large dealers pay by wholesale."—Editorial Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, April 13, 1878.
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MADE OF WELDED STEEL AND IRON, WITH CONTINUOUS CALK.
Acknowledged by VETERINARY SURGEONS, PROMINENT HORSEMEN, and ALL who have used it, to be the BEST SHOE in the WORLD. It is a continuation of the shell of the hoof, and gives an equal bearing all around. It prevents INTERFERING, LAMENESS, and ALL evils resulting from the use of the ordinary shoe. By its use horses having QUARTER CRACKS, TENDER FEET and CORNS, TRAVEL with PERFECT EASE. Trial set, with nails, sent on receipt of \$1. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to the JOHN D. BILINGS PATENT HORSE SHOE CO., 265 Broadway, New York.

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N. B.—As heretofore, orders will be filled second day after receipt. \$2.50 buys a desk, delivered free.
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In Prose and Poetry, by upward of 300 Distinguished Authors, at Home and Abroad, with introduction by REV. THEO. L. CUYLER, D.D.
If you are a Parent get it, if you have a Home get it, if you are bound for Heaven get it; it will cheer and help you on the way. A charming gift for mother, father, brother, sister, son, or daughter.
In Elegant Binding, Illustrated.
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\$2,726,374 GOLD!

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35,994 other Prizes, amounting to \$2,427,374 Gold
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"FLORILINE"—FOR THE TEETH
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Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world. It thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath.

THE FRAGRANT "FLORILINE"

removes instantly all odors arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke. Being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly harmless and delicious as sherry.

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Original Designs prepared for Special Articles, for the execution of which an exceptionally select stock of unmounted Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, Emeralds, Turquoises, Pearls, etc., is kept.

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Every Man **THE \$3 Press** Prints in-
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TINTED WAX CANDLES
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The above candles are of the most beautiful colors,
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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulence. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week. "Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day. Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, for \$1.50. Quarter-dozen \$4.00. Address, BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

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All in New Styles, Large Assortment, and at Low Prices.

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Thousands of mothers have placed on record their belief that, for all complaints of the stomach and bowels to which children are subject,

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LOZENGES

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BROWNE'S Metallic Weather Strips
entirely exclude COLD drafts and
DUST around windows and doors, stop
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10 YEARS. Enclose 25 cts. for samples.
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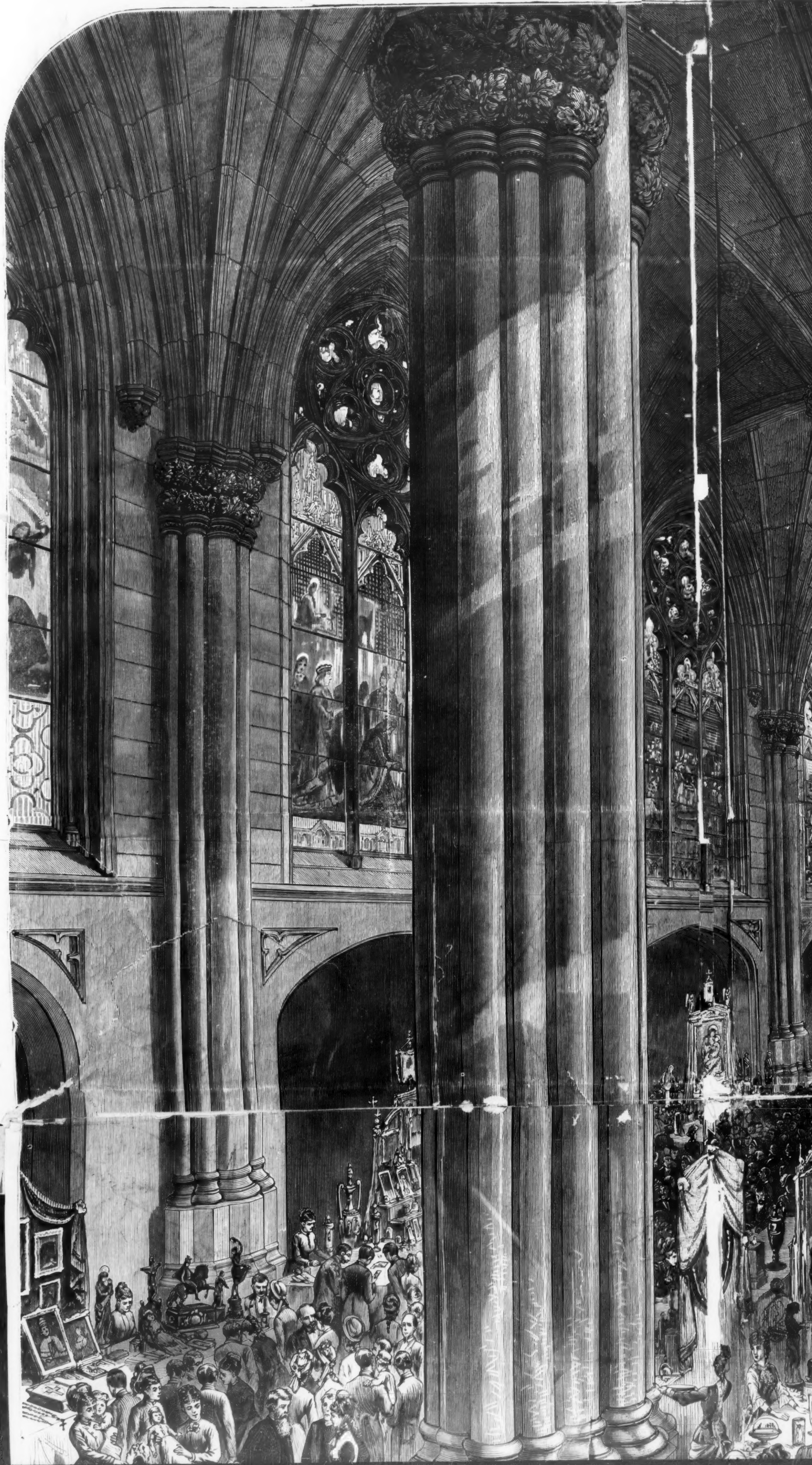
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3	4

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2

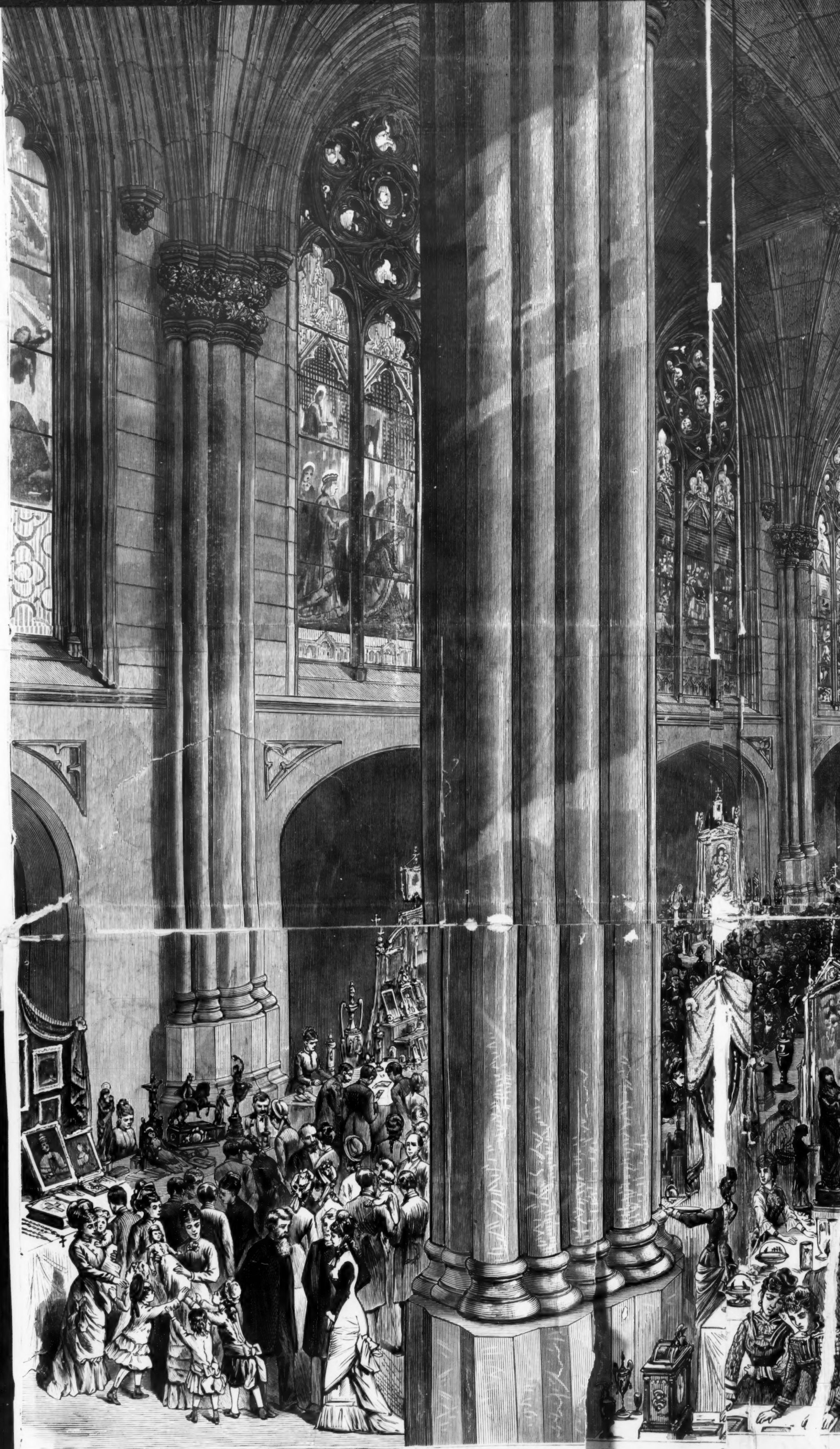
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